

# GOVERNOR SUSPENDS HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

## Proclamation Issued by the Governor Specifically Covering the Case of Victor Poole Now in Custody of Military Authorities.

Denver, Dec. 9.—Governor Peabody today issued a proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Victor Poole, a man held by the military at Cripple Creek and for whom Judge Seeds has issued a writ. The case comes up for hearing tomorrow and the governor's proclamation is specifically directed to the case of Victor Poole and is not intended to apply to the writ of habeas corpus in general.

The governor's proclamation reads as follows:

Whereas, I have heretofore issued a proclamation declaring an insurrection to exist in Teller county, and that the lives and property and persons of the citizens in that county are in danger, and

Whereas, it is deemed proper that measures be taken for the protection of such citizens, their liberty and property, and for the enforcement of law and order in said county, and

Whereas, it has been deemed necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Victor Poole, and he is now in the custody of military authorities, and it is deemed proper that the writ of habeas corpus be suspended in his case, and

Now, therefore, I, James H. Peabody, governor of the state of Colorado, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the state of Colorado, do hereby declare and proclaim that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the writ of habeas corpus be suspended in the case of Victor Poole, and I further direct that the writ of habeas corpus be suspended in his case until further orders by me.

# ANSWER PREPARED READY TO FILE IN CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek Bureau Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 9.—The return on the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Victor Poole has been prepared and will be filed tomorrow morning. The return will affirm that Victor Poole is a dangerous person and that his release would be a menace to the public safety. The return will also state that the military authorities at Cripple Creek are making a search for the incendiary.

The return will be filed in the court at Cripple Creek. The court is now in session and will hear the case tomorrow morning. The return will be filed by the military authorities at Cripple Creek.

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# WILL MUSTER IN ANOTHER MILITIA COMPANY AT VICTOR

Victor, Dec. 9.—This afternoon the National Guard of Victor received an order from the adjutant general's office at Denver to muster in another militia company at Victor.

The new company will be known as the "Victor Militia Company" and will be composed of men from the town of Victor. The company will be mustered in tomorrow morning.

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# PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CHURCH UNITY

New York, Dec. 9.—A joint committee of representatives of four branches of the Presbyterian faith met here today to discuss the question of church unity. The committee is composed of representatives of the Presbyterian churches in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

The committee is now in session and will continue its work tomorrow. The committee is now in session and will continue its work tomorrow. The committee is now in session and will continue its work tomorrow.

# PRIZE BABIES AT THE SHOW

## The Curtain Goes Up on 70 Infants. LOVING CUP AWARDS

IT WAS A GREAT EVENT FOR THE LITTLE ONES AND THEIR MOTHERS—POULTRY AND DOG EXHIBIT TODAY.

Colon, Dec. 9.—The United States cruiser Atlanta is still patrolling the western end of the San Blas coast, keeping a lookout for an attempt on the part of the Colombian government to land troops on the isthmus, which the Atlanta would at once prevent.

The Atlanta is also endeavoring to ascertain if the Indians know anything of the movements of troops from the interior across the frontier and if also seeking information concerning the alleged concentration of Colombian troops at the mouth of the Atacero river on the Gulf of Darien. The river, being in Colombian territory, the Atlanta, of course, could not interfere with any movements of Colombian troops there.

# PRIZE COLORED BABY

The colored baby who won the prize was Grace Esther Dunlap, a white baby, who was awarded the prize by the judges of the show. The baby was born on December 1st and was the daughter of W. M. and Eliza Dunlap of 24 Philadelphia street.

The second prize for colored babies, a handsome leather lined traveling bag, was awarded to a baby named "Baby" who was born on December 1st and was the daughter of W. M. and Eliza Dunlap of 24 Philadelphia street.

# RUSSIAN FLEET IN KOREA

Demonstration at Chemulpo Accompanied by Protest Against Opening Yungampho.

London, Dec. 9.—The correspondent of the Times at Tokyo says that two Russian cruisers and two battleships have been assembled at Chemulpo, the Russian minister to Korea accompanied by the admiral commanding the fleet, had an audience with the emperor in the course of which it is believed, he renewed his protest against the opening of Yungampho to foreign commerce.

# EDNA WALLACE HOPPER'S TESTIMONY AGAINST DUNSMUIR

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 9.—Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress who is suing James Dunsmuir, seeking to break the will of the late Alexander Dunsmuir, gave evidence in the trial here today. She said she first knew the late Alexander Dunsmuir when a child, in the '70s. She had been sent to boarding schools by him. He treated her kindly. She went to live with him at San Francisco in 1885 and 1886.

# WENDELL OPENS TWO PORTS TO TRADE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—The state department received a cablegram today from Caracas, stating that the Venezuelan government had decreed the opening of the port of Cristobal Colon, on the bay of same name, on the west shore of the Gulf of Paria. Mr. Russell also reports that when this port is opened the government will open the port of Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinoco, which has been closed to trade for the past year.

# ON THE LOOKOUT FOR COLOMBIAN TROOPS

## U. S. Cruiser Atlanta Patrolling Western End of San Blas Coast--Indians Will Be Asked to Furnish Information.

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# PARTY OF COLOMBIANS SAID TO HAVE LANDED

La Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 9.—The French steamer Versailles, which has arrived here from Savannah, reports that Colombian troops have landed near the mouth of the Atacero river, on the Gulf of Darien, to open a way to the Darien mountains into Panama. Other troops from the department of Cauca, Colombia, are said to be converging on Panama from all parts of Colombia. The troops are reported to be marching of waiting on the result of General Reyes' mission to Washington.

# CHILD WAS KIDNAPED PROBABLY BY FATHER

Chicago, Dec. 9.—While the children were flocking into the Goethe public school here today, two men driving a fashionable carriage, pulled up in front of the building and seized 7-year-old Georgiana Andros. One of the men placed his hand over the girl's mouth and lifted her into the carriage, which was then driven away rapidly.

# MORGAN'S ATTACK ON AMERICAN POLICY

## He Charges That United States Broke Faith in Regard to Isthmian Canal and Warns Cuba to Expect Treachery.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Senator Teller concluded his speech in opposition to the Cuban reciprocity bill today and Senator Morgan also was heard in opposition to that measure.

Affected With Covetousness.

Mr. Morgan took occasion to refer frequently to the Panama canal treaty and in that connection again freely criticized what he denominated "presidential usurpation." He declared that the United States is becoming affected by the cure with covetousness, and he said the country seemed to be quivering with doubt as to whether it should go over entirely or pursue the better course followed by our national fathers. So far as he was concerned, he would not be so much as to yield to a temptation simply to advance the commercial interests of his state. He asserted that the United States would do as it might please with the island of Cuba, and added:

"She is now fettered to the decks of our warships as firmly as Professor Langley's airship was ever attached to his houseboat."

# MRS. GEORGI GETS FORTUNE

## Nearly a Million Dollars in Securities Turned Over to New York Woman Who Befriended Hershel.

Here is the closing chapter of the remarkable story of the will of Maximilian Hershel, an aged reclusive and member of the New York stock exchange, the details of which were given exclusively to the Gazette upon the occasion of the visit of A. J. Hershel, his nephew, to this city early in November.

Securities to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000 have just been taken from the deposit vault in the Metropolitan Trust company, New York, by Maximilian Hershel for the heirs of Hershel and additional bonds will bring the total fortune up to \$550,000.

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# ANOTHER EXCHANGE OF SHOTS IN THE TRINIDAD COAL FIELDS

Trinidad, Colo., Dec. 9.—While a number of deputy sheriffs and clerks were driving from Berwind to Tobasco at 1 o'clock today, they were fired upon by several men hidden behind a rock and brush. The deputies and clerks jumped from the wagon and returned the fire. The shooting continued at intervals for 30 minutes, though no one was injured.

# BRIEF IN DEFENSE OF THE NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY

Washington, Dec. 9.—A brief in behalf of Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Bacon and Daniel S. Lamont, appellants, with others, in the case of the United States vs. the Northern Securities company, was filed in the United States supreme court today by Attorney Francis Lincoln Stetson and David Wilcox. They declare that the so-called merger was entirely lawful and say:

"These transactions have consisted merely in the organization of a lawful corporation of New Jersey and in the sale to and purchase by it of property of the railway companies, but the stock of both. So that each individual who has transferred his property to the Securities company has obtained therefor something entirely different, namely, an interest in a company holding stock of the railway companies as well. It is manifest that in the fullest possible sense this constituted a sale of the property."

# OBJECTIONS TO DOWIE'S SCHEME OF SETTLEMENT

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9.—Settlement of the Dowie trouble may not pass as quietly as the order signed by Judge Kohlsaat Tuesday indicated.

Attorneys for one of the creditors of all the other interested parties that a motion would be presented before Judge Kohlsaat tomorrow to strike out that part of the order providing for payment by Dowie of all expenses of the receivership.

The point will be made that Dowie has no right to agree to pay these costs until he is proved solvent.







# BILL TO AID SCHOOL OF MINES AT GOLDEN

(Gazette Staff Correspondence.)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Teller has introduced a bill to aid the state of Colorado to support the School of Mines at Golden. The bill provides that the state of Colorado shall annually receive 25 per centum of all moneys paid to the United States for mineral land within the state of Colorado for the maintenance of the School of Mines. It is further provided that the sum of money so paid shall not exceed \$12,000, nor shall it exceed the amount expended by the state of Colorado for said School of Mines.

Section 2 of the bill provides that before any money shall be paid to the state under the provisions of the act, the secretary of the interior shall certify to the secretary of the treasury that the state of Colorado is maintaining a school of mines at said place in which students in attendance are given instruction in chemistry, metallurgy, mineralogy, geology, mining, mining engineering, mathematics, mechanics, and drawing, and that the students in attendance from other states than Colorado shall be received in the school of Mines on the same terms and conditions as students from the state of Colorado are received.

Section 3 provides that the board of trustees of said school of mines shall make a report each year to the secretary of the interior of the number of students in attendance at such school of mines, the states of which they are citizens, and the general course of study pursued in the said school and the amount expended in the support of the school.

The bill has been referred to the committee on public lands for consideration.

## "Polyglot Messenger."

Canadians may have an opportunity in the near future of seeing one of the most remarkable negroes for his age in this country. This boy is known as the "polyglot messenger" at the papal legation in this city. His name is James J. Mattingly, and he is 21 years of age.

That the negro is capable of advancement, when given an opportunity, is well illustrated in the case of young Mattingly. Besides speaking five different languages, the colored boy is an accomplished pianist, is a musical composer, and has considerable originality as an elocutionist. This rare combination of learning has been secured by the "polyglot messenger" without the aid or assistance of anyone, except the papal delegate, Monsignor Falconio.

Young Mattingly will probably soon attain his cherished ambition, and that is to go to Rome where he expects to see the pope and the vatican. Mattingly is anxious to see something of the world, having never had an opportunity of getting outside the suburbs of Washington. As soon as he completes his education he proposes to spend a few years in recreation and travel. Before his ambitions are satisfied, he hopes to visit every state in the union.

During the illness of the late Pope Pius XII, the papal legation in this city was the source of furnishing the country with news from the bedside of the pope. Every message that came from Rome passed through the "polyglot messenger's" hands before the authorities sawed its contents. This colored lad is probably better versed on the history and organization of the Catholic church than many members of that faith.

## Strength of Timber.

Some very interesting experiments are being made under the direction of the bureau of forestry of the agricultural department to determine the strength of the principal American timbers used for construction purposes. This work is being carried on at the University of California, by the bureau of forestry experts here, and at a number of other forestry schools.

The experiments are conducted for the benefit of lumbermen, construction engineers, and scientific men who are interested in the strength of different American woods, to which the engineer may refer when he wishes to know what timbers to use for certain purposes. Experiments will be made on compression, bending and breaking, compression with and against the grain, and shearing.

The bureau of forestry has been asked to make these tests by the lumber manufacturers of the Pacific coast states and the south, they being particularly interested in the experiments, since they are anxious to know more about their product. Much of the material to be used in the tests has been contributed by these manufacturers. Up to this time no complete and satisfactory series of tests has ever been made in this country on large sticks of timber.

The chief timbers now being tested are the red fir of the Pacific coast and the southern pines. At Berkeley, California, tests are being made on red fir from timbers contributed by red fir manufacturers.

In the laboratories in this city tests are now being made on loblolly pine sticks. The experts are paying special attention to the effects of moisture on the strength of wood. In the case of the loblolly pine which has grown rapidly, the strength was found to decrease 50 to 60 per cent after the dry wood had been soaked several days in water.

In this connection it will be interesting to note that Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has introduced a bill appropriating \$40,000 for investigations and tests of American timber. The bill sets forth that "an enormous waste of forest products and incalculable loss of life and property occur from ignorance of the true value and strength of American timber; and that a thorough examination and elaborate tests of our timber have been carried on by the forestry division of the agricultural department, but have proceeded very slowly and are now entirely discontinued on account of deficient appropriations." The bill provides that not more than 30 per centum of the amount appropriated be devoted to the investigation of timbers of the Pacific coast. It is also provided that a portion of the appropriation be made available to the purchase of the necessary equipment and for the speedy publication of the results.

## Pilgrim Monument.

Representative Lovering, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill appropriating \$40,000 to the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial association to be used in the erection of a monument at Provincetown, Massachusetts, in commemoration of the first landing of the Pilgrims on Cape Cod and the signing of the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower in the harbor of that city.

The measure also provides that before any of the appropriation shall be available for such purposes, a like amount shall be raised by subscription.

## Conditions in Cuba.

General Gillespie, chief of engineers of the army, returned on Saturday from a trip to Cuba. In company with General Chaffee, and some naval officers, General Gillespie's mission was to patrol the ports of Bahia Honda and Guantanamo between the two ports were the service. These two ports were leased in perpetuity to the United States by Cuba for military and naval purposes. The officers were able to come to an entire amicable agreement regarding what should be used for military and what for naval purposes.

Incidentally, General Gillespie noticed some things of interest about Cuba. The cities of Santiago and Havana are as clean, he says, as any cities he ever saw. They are also free from disease, which in the case of Santiago, at least, is remarkable, since that city has had the reputation of being a yellow fever port hole. This cleanliness, when contrasted with the miserable filthy condition of the Cuban towns during Spanish occupation, promises well for the republican administration of the island.

"Of course," said the chief of engineers to your correspondent, "I could not see beyond the walls. I could not see into the houses, but from all I could observe, the towns were clean. In neither Havana nor Santiago was there any epidemic."

"They don't seem to realize that it was not their own soldiers but the strong arm of the United States which set them free. They will have to realize that finally."

"Just now they have the matter of paying the soldiers in hand. It is estimated that they had 40,000 men in the field, but the rolls which have been handed in have 80,000 names. Of course, it would not do to pay all those men without investigating."

"The Cubans face the same situation which we faced just after the American revolution. There was much discussion about paying the soldiers. There was even bitterness displayed, and some were in favor of not paying the soldiers the money owed them. In Cuba I guess everybody is in favor of paying the soldiers. The question is, how much. They want to find out how many men there are to pay, and then fix the amount per man. They ought to fix it at a reasonable amount, else there will be no chance of the Cuban government paying it within a few years. They are just beginning now, and should not have a large debt saddled on them."

"The Cuban to whom my country owes the most for his services in the war for independence is General Gomez. The legislature voted him \$50,000. He is in very poor circumstances. It is said that if reports are true, he has refused to accept the money until his compatriots are paid."

## Questions for Trusts.

Secretary George B. Cortelyou of the department of commerce and labor emphatically denies the report that the Standard Oil company had refused to answer certain preliminary questions propounded to it by his department. Statements were published a day or so ago to the effect that Commissioner Garfield of the bureau of corporations had sent a list of questions to the Standard Oil company regarding its methods of doing business and that the company had flatly refused to comply with his request.

As was stated by an official of the department of labor and commerce today, Commissioner Garfield is now preparing a list of questions to be propounded to the various so-called "trusts," but up to the present time no corporation has been called on to answer any questions respecting the manner in which it conducts its business.

It has also been rumored that the queries asked were such as would test the power of the department in the regulation of trusts and that the Standard Oil company flatly refused to answer them. The questions which are now being prepared by the officials of the department relate to the capitalization and other financial items of these corporations. These questions will in the course of a short time be sent to the so-called "trusts" for answers, and it is not believed that any of them will refuse to comply with this information.

## Model of Historic Ship.

A miniature model of the old historic ship Constitution has been completed by George W. Barnes, the superintendent of the pension bureau, and placed on exhibition in the pension office. It is believed to be one of the most remarkable pieces of handwork in miniature. It is 14 feet in length, 11 feet in width and 2 feet in breadth. It is a model of the ship as it appeared in 1820, and is made of solid wood, with all the details of the ship's structure, rigging, and equipment, including the masts, sails, and guns, as well as the figures of the crew, and the various pieces of white pine, oak, and other materials used in its construction.

Mr. Barnes has constructed a number of models of the ship, and has been successful in securing the cooperation of the pension bureau with specimens of the ship's structure. He has also made a very handsome model of the ship's mainmast, and it was he who rigged up the models of the Monitor and Merrimack.

mac which voyage round and round in endless pursuit of one another in the fountain basin situated in the center of the pension bureau court.

"The virtues of the goat-billy, nanny and kid—are to be exploited at the Louisiana Purchase exposition in St. Louis," said W. C. McCarthy, of the staff of publicity of the exposition. "The goat is going to be popular in favor and will be one of the interesting exhibits at the exposition. Sheep and goats will be separated, and comparisons that may be made are sure to win for the goat the high place that he has merited for many centuries, but which he has been denied from possessing because of a popular but unfounded prejudice."

"The position of the goat in the world is in determining to exploit the goat and goat's milk at the World's fair. A well-fed goat gives the richest and healthiest milk in the world."

"The entire world will be drawn upon to vindicate the goat and show that he has been a much-maligned animal," Mr. George F. Thompson, of the United States bureau of animal industry, an authority on goats and other domestic animals, will tour Europe, Asia and Africa, and import specimens for the World's fair goat show that is to be held in St. Louis. The department of agriculture has sent a modern jumbo goat with the longest legs and best milk. On his return, Texas and Kentucky will have another case, and when it comes to a question of stock raising."

Thomas F. Edmunds.

## HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT SEES PEACE AHEAD.

Vienna, Dec. 6.—It is believed that the struggle against obstruction in the Hungarian parliament has at last been terminated. Yesterday that consideration of the bill by the independent party of its policy of obstruction, the plan to hold two sittings daily, would not be carried into effect. Some further consideration was made in the opposition. In some quarters it is feared that Count Tisza paid too high a price for his victory, but nevertheless there are many expressions of satisfaction that one of the severest crises in the history of Hungary has been brought to a close.

## AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE ASKED TO MEET WITH NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Cincinnati, Dec. 6.—President Moore of the National Republican league, has requested Scott Bonham, president of the Ohio State league of Cincinnati, to visit Washington December 11 and 12 to participate in a conference with the National Republican committee. Arrangements also have been made for a talk with President Roosevelt. After these conferences the national league committee meets in Philadelphia for a further conference on the presidential campaign.

The recent Tammany victory in New York state has given fresh inspiration to Republican league workers throughout the states. As a consequence of that Democratic victory steps have been taken to reorganize the state league of New York. The national league president has also been in conference with other states and is preparing for the reorganization of state leagues in the south and western states and in New England.

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# ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY

Washington, Dec. 6.—The annual report of William B. Ridgely, comptroller of the currency, has been prepared for transmission to congress. The report starts with a table giving a detailed statement of the resources and liabilities of all the national banks of the United States, as shown by five reports of condition made in response to the call of the comptroller.

Comparing this statement with that for September 15, 1902, it is observed that there has been an increase in number of reports of condition of 11 and a net increase of \$20,240,522 in aggregated resources. The increases of the principal items of resources are as follows: Loans and discounts, \$20,391,291; surplus and undivided profits, \$2,349,231; legal tenders, \$67,260,529; special United States bonds, \$1,392,921; and legal tenders, \$1,392,921.

During this period the fundable funds were augmented as follows: Capital stock to the extent of \$18,817,231; surplus and other profits, \$2,349,231; government deposits, \$67,260,529; and legal tenders, \$1,392,921. The United States bank has shown but slight variations during the year, the amount of the report of the government on November 2, 1902, being \$18,817,231, and at the end of the year, \$18,817,231. The United States bank has shown but slight variations during the year, the amount of the report of the government on November 2, 1902, being \$18,817,231, and at the end of the year, \$18,817,231.

On September 15, 1902, the specie held amounted to \$2,349,231, consisting of gold, \$1,392,921; silver, \$67,260,529; and legal tenders, \$1,392,921. The United States bank has shown but slight variations during the year, the amount of the report of the government on November 2, 1902, being \$18,817,231, and at the end of the year, \$18,817,231.

## Organization of National Banks.

On February 25, 1902, the national banking system had been in operation for a period of 40 years, and from June 20, 1863, the date of issue of the first certificate authorizing national banks to issue currency, to October 3, 1902, there had been chartered 5,029 national banking associations, with capital at date of organization of \$20,391,291, of which \$1,392,921, with capital of \$20,391,291, were conversions of state banks into conformity with the statutes, and the remaining \$1,392,921, with capital of \$20,391,291, banks of primary organization.

## Voluntary Liquidations and Failures.

Under the provisions of section 520 of the revised statutes, the comptroller of the currency is required to report to congress the number of voluntary liquidations and failures of representatives of the required number.

# SECRETARY ROOT REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN THE ARMY

Washington, Dec. 6.—The report of the secretary of war for the year 1902 has been submitted. Some of the salient features are as follows: On the 1st of December, 1902, the date of the last annual report, the army of the United States, according to the latest reports which had been received from the military departments, consisted of 25,568 men. In addition, there were in the service 5,568 men of the hospital corps excluded by the act of March 1, 1897, from classification as part of the enlisted force of the army.

There were also in the service 2,000 officers and 520 enlisted men of the Porto Rico regiment, 30 officers and 4,906 enlisted men of the Philippine scouts, and 2,800 hospital corps men.

These figures show a total net decrease during the year of 11,925. The actual adjusting general reports that the number of enlisted men who will be entitled to increased pay during the fiscal year—that is to say, the men who will be serving under re-enlistment after the expiration of one or more terms of service—will be 37,305, and of these 10,173 will have had a continuous service of five years or more.

The total number of enlistments in the army during the year ending June 30, 1903, not including hospital corps and Philippine scouts, was 18,251. Of these, 6,906 were foreign born, and 11,345 were native born. The total number of enlistments in the army during the year ending June 30, 1903, not including hospital corps and Philippine scouts, was 18,251. Of these, 6,906 were foreign born, and 11,345 were native born.

The aggregate of all enlistments and re-enlistments during the year, including the hospital corps and Philippine scouts, was 19,917. The health of the army has been good, excepting an epidemic of cholera in the Philippines, which occurred in the early part of the year, and is now ended. The detailed reports for 1902 show a total death rate, from all causes, of 15.9 men per each thousand of strength; 2.54 per thousand from disease, 1.24 per thousand from accidents, and 2.15 per thousand from other causes, including the victims of cholera, the record is 1.5 per thousand worse than the record of 1901, and excluding them, it is 1.9 per thousand better than the record of 1901.

The reports of the general commanding and of the inspectors general show that the food and clothing furnished have been satisfactory, and the arms and equipments of good quality. The transportation of troops and supplies has been promptly and effectively accomplished.

## Organization of the General Staff.

The important military event of the year affecting the regular army has been the reorganization of the system of military control under the general staff act approved February 13, 1903. This act abolished the separate office of general commanding the army, provided for a military staff of staff to the president, who, acting as the director of the president, of the secretary of war, and of the chief of the staff, should have supervision not only of all troops of the line, but of the special staff and supply departments which had theretofore reported directly to the secretary of war, and of the assistant secretaries of the staff, and of the chief of the staff, should have supervision not only of all troops of the line, but of the special staff and supply departments which had theretofore reported directly to the secretary of war, and of the assistant secretaries of the staff, and of the chief of the staff, should have supervision not only of all troops of the line, but of the special staff and supply departments which had theretofore reported directly to the secretary of war, and of the assistant secretaries of the staff, and of the chief of the staff, should have 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could prefer to surrender all the rights granted by New Jersey in the company's charter to the federal government for such securities as the management may see fit to obtain from an investment view point." The right to vote the stock of the three railroad systems merged will be transferred to the management, and it is to have any voice in the management of either of them. It will be declared before the federal supreme court that the management of each will be separate, that the stock of each will be held by a community of interest, and that the machinery of control with the individual lines will be as that before the merger.

It is much to have so powerful and astute a man as Mr. Hill say that he is willing to concede something to the government, just for the sake of peace and good-fellowship, but it imposes the unpleasant, if not ungracious, precaution that the stock must be sold. The theory of alleged franchise rights is not a rhetorical gold brick. There is an acknowledgment that the company is in control of the railroad. Otherwise it would be in no position to guarantee separate management or to make any other positive arrangement as to the running of them. Mr. Hill and his associates own the railroad, and they must choose between other hypothesis could they make the patronizing acknowledgment to the government that it may have some rights which the company is inclined to respect just as it respects the rights of the government. Separate management amounts to nothing except as it bears upon the question of expense, which is met by the patrons of every well-regulated railroad organization.

The main lines involved are just as nearly parallel as they were before Mr. Hill became so considerate of the government. The machinery of management may be re-arranged, as he says it will be, yet there will be no change in the ownership. It will be the Northern Securities company. The promises made through its president go merely to the scheme of operation, not to the paramount right of the government to people to enjoy the benefit of competition. After all it looks as though the magnanimous head of the merger is only seeking to coax the government into helping him whip the devil around a stump. It is a pity that Mr. Hill's part to treat the United States government courteously; but in the end it will be found that his company may do just what the federal government desires. The New Jersey combined cannot nullify the federal laws or direct their administration. —(Detroit Free Press.

## UNFOUNDED SENSATION

Prague, Dec. 7.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report that Princess Elizabeth, wife of Prince Otto and grand daughter of the emperor of Austria and of the king of the Belgians, shot and killed an actress whom she is said to have found in the apartment of the prince.

Prince Otto is now absent on a hunting trip, and the accouchment of Princess Elizabeth is imminent.

The actress, who has been concerned in the episode was a soubrette at the Czech Suburban theater. She is the wife of a tailor and has long been bed ridden as the result of injuries received in a fall from the Belle of New York." It is said that the story originated in the jealousy of her theatrical colleagues.



























# EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

## MONUMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Triggs of Topeka, Kas., moved into a part of the house occupied by Mr. Curry, Monday. Mr. Triggs has the position of night operator at this place.

Mr. Frank McDowell returned from Canon City last night and will take charge of his father's place in Spring Valley. Mrs. McDowell and baby expect to return soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wynne came down from Telluride City with their children and Mrs. Wynne. Mr. Wynne has had a position as engineer on the Tom Roy mine near Telluride until the recent strike which closed the mine.

Mr. and Mrs. High spent Tuesday in Colorado Springs.

Miss Laura Wilson of Table Rock and Miss Sarah Wilson, teacher of the Fairview school, left for the coast yesterday to attend Colorado Springs.

While hunting rabbits near his home on Cherry creek on Sunday, November 29, Ellis M. the 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, accidentally discharged his shotgun, blowing the top off his head. With him at the time were Mr. James, who quickly ran for aid. Coroner Hackett of Douglas county was summoned. The body was interred at Spring Valley last night.

Charles Munsen spent last week in Denver.

Miss McArthur went to Colorado Springs Tuesday evening, returning Sunday.

Mr. Spratt of Victor is spending several days at Mr. Edwards' place.

Mr. E. W. Bell made a trip to Denver Monday.

The monument W. C. T. U. will hold a bazaar and rummage sale Saturday, December 10, at the Woodman hall, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Officers will be served in the evening and a musical and literary program given. Any friends of the W. C. T. U. who would like to contribute articles for the bazaar and bazaar are asked to leave them with Mrs. Sallor or any member of the union.

The Misses Curtis entertained a few friends at their home Saturday evening. Games and other amusements were provided for the guests. Refreshments were served.

Misses E. W. Bell and Louis High assisted the Stevens ranch near Husted Thursday. They also saw some fine pictures of the Angora goats.

The young son of Mr. Harry Decker fell from the hayrack last Thursday and broke his left arm near the elbow. The injured member is now being treated under the care of Dr. McConnell. Mr. Decker has recently moved his family from Elbert to the Tommy Thomas ranch near Telluride.

Mr. Hugh Smith is able to be up and out again after being confined to his bed for a number of weeks by an accident with his threshing machine.

Miss Lizzie Elliott of Colorado City spent Sunday with her parents at this place.

Mr. Will Pring and Mr. McClelland

## GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have come to Colorado City to visit his sister, who has been sick for some time.

Mr. Charles Woodruff and friends were down from Woodland Park one day last week enjoying the ice on the lake.

Mr. Fishback is staying on a ranch above town but comes in now and then for mail.

Mrs. Howard and her daughter Maude spent Sunday in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Gentry has returned to Colorado Springs.

Mr. R. W. Squires and C. C. Hines spent Sunday in Green Mountain Falls with their families.

There is a Sunday school organized at the church. It meets at 10:30 a. m. All are invited to attend.

## DIPLOMAT'S DISCOMFORTS.

Ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White Talks to Friends About Them and Indicates That All Is Not a Blissful Dream.

Dr. White entertained a party of professors and students at his home the other evening with a delightful talk based upon his diplomatic experiences in Europe. The party was composed of members of the faculty of the department of history and political science and about a dozen students, who are specializing in the department.

Dr. White discussed the American ambassador to Germany, the Berlin point of view, and the great issues that turn upon seemingly trivial incidents or motives. He dwelt upon the disadvantages to which the American ambassadors are placed by reason of the fact that the United States does not provide residences for its envoys.

He related several interesting incidents. When he arrived in Berlin as ambassador to Germany, he found it customary for newly appointed envoys to give three great receptions to the diplomatic corps and influential officials. He was the first to do this. He was lucky enough to find a suitable apartment, though this was by no means certain beforehand, but when he came to furnish the house his difficulties began.

The shops of Germany keep only small stocks of furniture, manufacturing mostly from samples. Consequently he was compelled to furnish his first apartment in Berlin. He finally found the furniture he needed and arranged for its shipment. He stood over the artisans with his watch in his hand, and only ordered the rooms cleared five minutes after the first installment of furniture arrived.

Later the entire house, of which he had only an apartment, was bought out from under him by the country of Baden, for its representative in Berlin. He was so far from the American ambassador in diplomatic rank that an opera glass would have been necessary to get all eyes off him.

A large part of the American envoy's time is consumed in arranging these details as to house and furniture, and more important still, his prestige is lessened in the eyes of foreign dignitaries by this lack of provision for his household establishment. Dr. White stated that the cost of living the first year at one of the European capitals is about twice an ambassador's salary and after that about one and one-half his salary. For this reason the American representatives generally return home after a year or two's experience, and their successors are compelled to begin at the bottom of the roll of ambassadors and gradually work up again.

The speaker enforced his point by asserting that if a foreign envoy succeeded in averting for his half a day, a serious war between America and a European nation, the expense saved would be enough to support the whole embassy in splendor for 100 years.

**BEYOND EXPLANATION.**

Mr. Jones—See here! This horse you sold me runs up on the sidewalk every time he sees an auto.

Horse Dealer—You don't expect a fifty-dollar horse to run up a telegraph pole or climb a tree, do you?

The contract for completely furnishing the New Jersey State building at the World's fair has been awarded. The furnishings will be on the new models of the old colonial furniture to correspond with the architecture of the building.

# INSTALLING NEW PLANT ON FINDLEY PROPERTY

Preparing for Increased Production During the Coming Year--New Lease on the Main Workings of Gold Bond.

## Cripple Creek Bureau Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 9.—The Findley mine, located on Bull hill, is closed down and will be kept that way until about the middle of January. The company shut down on account of putting in a new plant of machinery, and the mine is now at work erecting the foundation for the hoist, which when completed, will be among the largest in the district. The new plant of machinery which is being made in Canton, Ohio, is expected to arrive in the district between now and New Year day.

Mr. C. E. Rupp has purchased the Elliott stock of goods and is selling out the same at the Elliott store.

Mr. C. E. Rupp will give a ball at his home on Christmas eve. A good old-fashioned supper will be served and good music provided. Everybody is invited.

## BIJOU BASIN.

Master Will Tipton has employment on the Fields ranch and his brother who will come from the Springs with him, has employment with Mr. Lawrence Holden.

Mr. Emanuel from near Calhan, has been visiting at the Excelsior ranch Thursday.

Miss Shirley attended the Lyceum at Peyton Friday night.

B. A. Banta bought 20 head of cattle at the sale at Calhan Monday.

The question for debate at the Peyton Lyceum last Friday night was, "Resolved, That Labor Organizations Are More Beneficial to the People Than Unions." The affirmative was supported by Mr. Burt Potter and Mr. Burt A. Banta, on the negative were Mr. Will Boyton and Mr. Frank Stoop.

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## Gold Bond.

A lease was granted yesterday to W. L. Shorb, a resident of the Gold Bond mine, located on Gold hill, which block includes the main workings of the property. The new lease is an extension of the old one, which was granted several years ago. Mr. Shorb fully believes that he knows of a vein which traverses this property and he started in this morning at the surface to thoroughly prospect the ground with the object of finding the outcrop of the vein he believes exists on this property. The lease is for 18 months with a flat royalty of 20 per cent.

## Galena Hill.

There is considerable activity on Galena hill, as many prospects are being

# COLORADO MINING MAN HAS FAITH IN BATTLE LAKE DISTRICT

Grand Encampment in Wyoming Is Bound to Be Recognized as Great Copper Producing Section, Says Col. Richardson.

Col. H. G. Richardson, formerly connected with the Moon Anchor and Ketchikan mines, is now in the Battle Lake copper mining district in the Battle Lake country, Wyo., in which the McKinnis-Davie investment company of this city owns several claims. The one-making mine in Colorado Springs yesterday.

Col. Richardson considers the Battle Lake district, which is also known as the Grand Encampment copper mining district, one of the greatest in the country for the amount of development work done, and believes that the camp has a great future.

One that averages 60 per cent copper, is being developed and regulated by smaller shipments of carloads have run as high as 50 per cent copper. A peculiar thing about the ore is that it carries platinum as well as copper. Col. Richardson states that this is the only case in his knowledge in this country of this metal being found in a lead claim. It is usually mined from placer claims. The local mountains in this district furnish the bulk of the world's supply.

**Platinum Runs Well.**

Gold and nickel are also found with the copper and platinum, the ore running on the average from 30 to 35 per cent platinum. The one-making mine, the platinum runs about four ounces to the ton and as it is about equal in value to gold, a good profit can be realized from the ore aside from the copper. The ore-making mine is composed of diorite and lime.

The copper formation, known as

developed. Ore is being mined from the Sunshine property on this hill and is producing a fair smelting grade. However, very little information is obtainable as the lessees are Pittsburgh people and positively refuse to give out anything in regard to the condition of the property, but it is known that the Sunshine is producing some rich ore which is consigned to the smelters.

**American Eagle's Dump.**

The large washing machine on the American Eagle property is being worked and quite a number of tons of ore are being sent through. Late yesterday a dump of ore has been hauled from returns received their ore will run in the neighborhood of four ounces to the ton. There is an unlimited amount of rock in this dump which is all that is being treated. In fact, this dump is only exceeded in the district by the Portland and Stratton's Independence.

**Leasing on Happy Year.**

Lessee McDonald and others, operating under lease the Happy Year claim of the Central Consolidated company, located on Bull hill, are now making a rapid production of about 200 tons per month, which returns values of about an ounce and a half to the ton. The ore is coming from a steep slope between the second and third levels of the mine, and has a vein that varies in width from six to eight feet.

**Shipment from Ramona.**

Messrs. Hyman and associates, operating under lease a portion of the Ramona property on Bull hill yesterday sent out a consignment of the corbels of ore. The ore was sent to the Dorcas mill at Florence, which will return values of an average grade.

**Stratton and Cripple Creek.**

Lessee Stratton and others, who plan for the organization of the Stratton and Cripple Creek Gold Mining company are being perfected and that the new company will be a much stronger one than the old. Work will be continued through the winter. The property is located in the Gillette section.

# COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Mines.	
Stocks—	Bid. Ask.
Amador	90 100
Black Hill	90 100
Cripple Creek Consolidated	90 100
El Paso	90 100
Golden	90 100
Idaho	90 100
Isabella	90 100
Jack Pot	90 100
Blue Dollar	90 100
Lexington	90 100
Mollie Gibson	90 100
Mountain Anchor	90 100
Pharmacia Consolidated	90 100
Pinnacle	90 100
Portland	90 100
Primo Albert	90 100
Union	90 100
Work	90 100

Unlisted.	
Stocks—	Bid. Ask.
Golden Cycle	90 100
Amador	90 100
Black Hill	90 100
Cripple Creek Consolidated	90 100
El Paso	90 100
Golden	90 100
Idaho	90 100
Isabella	90 100
Jack Pot	90 100
Blue Dollar	90 100
Lexington	90 100
Mollie Gibson	90 100
Mountain Anchor	90 100
Pharmacia Consolidated	90 100
Pinnacle	90 100
Portland	90 100
Primo Albert	90 100
Union	90 100
Work	90 100

Prospects.	
Stocks—	Bid. Ask.
Amador	90 100
Black Hill	90 100
Cripple Creek Consolidated	90 100
El Paso	90 100
Golden	90 100
Idaho	90 100
Isabella	90 100
Jack Pot	90 100
Blue Dollar	90 100
Lexington	90 100
Mollie Gibson	90 100
Mountain Anchor	90 100
Pharmacia Consolidated	90 100
Pinnacle	90 100
Portland	90 100
Primo Albert	90 100
Union	90 100
Work	90 100

Miscellaneous.	
Stocks—	Bid. Ask.
Amador	90 100
Black Hill	90 100
Cripple Creek Consolidated	90 100
El Paso	90 100
Golden	90 100
Idaho	90 100
Isabella	90 100
Jack Pot	90 100
Blue Dollar	90 100
Lexington	90 100
Mollie Gibson	90 100
Mountain Anchor	90 100
Pharmacia Consolidated	90 100
Pinnacle	90 100
Portland	90 100
Primo Albert	90 100
Union	90 100
Work	90 100

**Free Holiday Games**

Go different games—all new—one in each package of Lion Coffee at your Grocer's.

Mariposa	002
Matoa	002
Montreal	002
O. K.	005
Oliver Brand	001
Ontario	001
Peter	001
Prin-Sell	004
Reward	004
Shannon	000
Silver Gold	005
Spar	006
Texas Girl	001
Union	006
Wide Awake	002
Zoe	001

SEPARATE SALES.	
Mines.	
Dame—2,000 at 012	
El Paso—500 at 12, 1,000 at 004, 1,500 at 004	
Moon Anchor—2,000 at 10, 2,000 at 004	
Golden Cycle—500 at 08	
Prospects.	
Flower of the Valley—2,000 at 012	
Mary Cashen—2,000 at 012	
Old Gold—1,000 at 00	
Miscellaneous.	
Zoe—1,000 at 002	

## A NEW MILL

Big Five Has Selected an Ideal Location at Idaho Springs—Secretary Merrill's Plan.

In speaking of the proposed new mill for the Big Five, Secretary Merrill imparted the following information to the stockholders of the company:

"At Idaho Springs we have an ideal mill location. The natural grade and slope of the ground is such that the entire mill will be on two floors, we hope. Two men on each shift will run the mill, because the machinery will be the best and the cost of operation will be the most convenient for inspection and attention."

"Instead of having as many different kinds of machinery and makes as can be found for dressing ores, we propose having the mill built of one kind of machinery. By doing that the material can be classified for the machines, the concentrates delivered at a uniform place, and instead of having a man on each floor who is doing a single job, the conveyors will take all the concentrates out of the mill. For dressing the ore we propose having 14 Wilfley tables on each floor. Neither the one nor concentrates will be touched by the men from the time the tunnel cars dump the ore into the bins until the concentrates are drawn into the railroad cars. The men will be in the mill to treat the slimes or fines, and to settle all the dirty water and run it over Wilfley slimes until all the mineral is recovered. We propose to get the values of the concentrates from the mill, and the floor wash will go over the tables before it leaves the mill—Idaho Springs Siftings.

## CONCENTRATING MILL.

The Standard thinks with Siftings that Manager C. S. Desch of the Corry really intends to erect a big concentrating mill on the Corry property. Desch through his recent study of the excellent mills of Idaho Springs while running hundreds of tons of dump ore. In conversation recently with a Siftings reporter, Mr. Desch expressed complete satisfaction with the results already arrived at, and stated that he would probably continue to ship here for a season from the railroad company in freight rates. The Standard states that Mr. Desch has been conferring with the railroad officials and it is apparent that the result was satisfactory as he is figuring on shipping 500 tons here in the near future. Arrangements are on foot for building the mill—Idaho Springs Siftings.

## To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box 25c.

## EXECUTORS WILL HAVE AN INNING

TESTIMONY FOR STATE IN STRATTON APPRAISEMENT HEARING IS ALL IN, AND OTHER SIDE WILL NOW COMBAT IT.

The taking of testimony for the state in the matter of the appraisement of the Stratton estate has been completed and testimony will now be taken in behalf of the executors.

From the values given by the experts examined by Judge Elston, the estate has been declared to be worth over a million dollars more than the valuation given by the executors, and it is for this reason that the state has taken the case to the court. The executors will now introduce testimony.

After the evidence of this side has been completed, the whole matter will be before Judge Elston for final decision. It is not bound by the testimony of either side, and his report will in many respects be drawn up independently of the testimony adduced at the hearings held by him.

The figures given by the experts will only serve as a basis from which to determine the real value as Judge Elston sees it, and in that respect the testimony of the executors will be of great value.

W. E. Pruitt was the last witness examined for the state. He is an expert mining man and he was questioned regarding his opinion of the value of the Stratton properties at Cripple Creek.

About 20 of the best European marksmen will come to America next year to enter the Grand American handicap. They will also compete in the shoot at the world's fair.

# EASTERN MARKETS

SILVER.....35% LEAD.....4.35  
ANOTHER ACTIVE AND IRREGULAR MARKET

MANIPULATION WAS MANIFEST BUT THERE ARE SUBSTANTIAL GROUNDS FOR BULLISH ENTHUSIASM.

New York, Dec. 9.—Another active and irregular market today gave evidence of a growth of variety and interest in the speculation, although the total trading was slightly below that of yesterday. It was perfectly obvious to the most casual observer that there was an enormous unloading of stocks to take profits by those who had bought lower down, but the selling was not accompanied at the expense of values and there were recurrent rallies in the general list. There was a general agreement that some of the most conspicuous strength of the market was due to artificial manipulation and that this was designed to cover selling to realize elsewhere. But there was fairly good absorption of the selling and a growth of hope of an available interest in the market on the part of the outside public. The professional element of stock speculators is deeply imbued with a conviction that no widespread demand for securities will be met without the preliminary invitation of a spectacular and manipulative advance in prices. The fact that the conditions in the money market have become such as to allow resources for the purchase of large amounts of stock at large has attained a state which reflects the stock market from an overwhelming flood of liquidation upon any advance in prices, has looked upon the manipulative speculators for bullish enthusiasm.

## U. S. BONDS.

U. S. 2 1/2 per cent 1909	100 1/2
U. S. 4 per cent 1909	100 1/2
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U. S. 5 per cent 1909	100 1/2
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U. S. 9 per cent 1909	100 1/2
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U. S.	



# GOVERNOR SUSPENDS HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

## Proclamation Issued by the Governor Specifically Covering the Case of Victor Poole Now in Custody of Military Authorities.

Denver, Dec. 9.—Governor Peabody tonight issued a proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Victor Poole, the union miner, now held by the military at Cripple Creek and for whom habeas corpus has been granted by the federal court. The case comes up for hearing tomorrow and it is understood that the attorneys for the miners union will at once apply to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus and that the power of the military will be tested.

The governor's proclamation reads as follows:

"Whereas, I have heretofore issued a proclamation declaring an insurrection and rebellion to exist in Teller county, and that the lives and liberty and property of the citizens in that county are menaced, and

"Whereas, it is deemed proper that special measures be taken for the protection of such citizens, their liberty

# ANSWER PREPARED READY TO FILE IN CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek Bureau Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 9.—The return on the recent habeas corpus writ in the case of Victor Poole has been prepared by the military and will be filed tomorrow morning. The return will affirm that Col. Verdeckberg and other officers, the respondents being officers of the National guard of Colorado, are bound by the recent executive order of the governor declaring that a state of insurrection exists in this county. The order will be quoted in full and it is said that the arrest and detention of Poole is in compliance with the terms of the executive order to the end that the country is under the full control of the military authorities of the state. The district court is said to have no jurisdiction and cannot interfere with the control of the National guard. It will be further alleged that the petitioner, Victor Poole, was not a citizen of the United States and that he was not a member of the National guard of Colorado.

Incendiary Fire.

Two houses were entirely destroyed and four others badly scorched on Warren avenue near the Short Line depot early this morning, and it is believed to have been the work of fire bugs. The two houses that were burned belonged to Mrs. McKinstry and Mrs. Pollin. The partly destroyed houses were the property of a Bennett avenue jeweler. All were covered by insurance.

The first alarm was turned in, at about a second one from the same box three hours later. The former hour was the time at which the greater damage was done. The last alarm was sent

# WILL MUSTER IN ANOTHER MILITIA COMPANY AT VICTOR

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Dec. 9.—This afternoon Postmaster Heardon of Victor received an order from the adjutant general's office in Denver authorizing him to muster into service a new company of the National guard.

The new company will be known as company I, second regiment, and it is reported will be composed exclusively of members of the Victor Citizens alliance, as 80 of that organization have signed the muster roll. The company will be officered by Harry T. Moore, a local merchant, who is president of the Victor Citizens alliance, will be captain of the company; A. J. Holbrook, cashier of the Bank of Victor, will be first lieutenant, and A. C. Cole will be second lieutenant. Mr. Cole is the secretary of the Citizens alliance of this city.

Search for Arms Threatened.

The registration of firearms still continues in the different towns. The office in Cripple Creek has been changed from the city hall to the Masonic hall. Up to date 977 fire arms have been registered or turned in to the military authorities. It is believed that the registration of the district and unless a more prompt compliance with the registration order is made at once, raids will be inaugurated and all weapons confiscated and the owners when found will be arrested.

All those who are allowed to retain weapons have been given a permit.

Several hundred of these permits have been issued up to this time.

To Enforce State Laws.

Official orders were issued today with the following provisions: All gambling houses in Teller county must close and remain closed.

All saloon keepers are ordered to close their places of business at midnight hereafter, and are also prohibited from selling or giving intoxicating liquors to the treating bodies. This proposition was referred to the executive committee with instructions to report tomorrow.

A letter was read stating that the body generally known as the Presbytery (church), South, had declined the invitation to take part in the conference.

# PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CHURCH UNITY

New York, Dec. 9.—A joint committee of representatives of four branches of the Presbyterian faith, met here today to discuss the question of church unity, in accordance with a resolution passed by the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church at Philadelphia last year.

The delegation appointed by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America consisted of Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts of Philadelphia, Robert P. Coyle of Denver, moderator of the annual assembly, Charles A. Dickie of Philadelphia, and H. Hartley of Lafayette, Ind., Douglas P. Putnam of Princeton, Ind., and Elders Wilton M. Smith of New York, Elsiea Perkins of Baltimore, Edwin S. Wells of Lake Forest, Ill., and Reuben Tyler of Cincinnati.

The subject of union was brought before the meeting in an informal interchange of views, followed by the submission of a formal proposition from delegates of the Reformed Presbyterian church, embracing 10 distinct matters in which concessions might be made by one or another of

# PRIZE BABIES AT THE SHOW

## The Curtain Goes Up on 70 Infants.

### LOVING CUP AWARDS

IT WAS A GREAT EVENT FOR THE LITTLE ONES AND THEIR MOTHERS—POULTRY AND DOG EXHIBIT TODAY.

Carlton Daniels, 14 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Daniels, was the prize white child at the baby show yesterday. He was awarded the silver cup donated by Dr. Ashby.

Little Carlton had reddish golden curls, and blue eyes and won for himself the hearty applause of everyone present.

Frank W. Taylor, also 14 months, a son of Guy and Bertha L. Taylor, was awarded the second prize for white babies, a set of knives and forks.

Little Frank was a healthy, beautiful specimen of babyhood with yellow hair and earnest blue eyes.

The judges of the white babies were Dr. E. G. Lancaster, Dr. Josephine L. Peavey and the Rev. Benjamin Brewster.

The judges for the colored babies were the Rev. A. A. Burleigh, Mrs. Ida Joyce Jackson and the Rev. W. E. Gladden.

Prize Colored Baby.

The colored baby who won the first prize was Grace Esther Burke, a white, little, 17 days old, and was awarded the silver loving cup which was donated by D. B. Fairley, a very large cup for such a small baby. Little Grace is the daughter of W. M. and Ella Dunlap of 204 Philadelphia street.

The second prize for colored babies, a handsome leather lined traveling bag, was awarded to Juanita Smith, the 11-months-old daughter of Mr. A. and Pearl Smith of 638 East Castilia street. A little tot who wore blue ribbons in her hair.

The curtain rose on the baby show at 2:30 o'clock. The little tots had not had time to get frightened and sat on their mothers' laps perfectly oblivious to the glances and remarks of the on-lookers.

The gallery was well filled and visitors crowded to the front of the hall to see the babies and hear what was to be said by the judges on both sides.

Preliminary to the spectators' anted themselves by looking at the early shipments of poultry.

The boxes containing the chickens and pigeons were arranged in alleys through the middle of the theater, and the silence was broken continually by voices from the various cages.

All Kinds of Chickens.

There were chickens of every conceivable breed, Rhode Island reds, Plymouth rocks, buff cochin, buff ticks, light leghorns, white Wyandottes, and many other varieties besides innumerable kinds of game chickens.

In some places, where the boxes had not been sorted, they were piled up on each other, but near the center of the hall, where the judges were seated, the exhibitors made any difference in the lung power of the inhabitants, for every rooster, from the basement to the roof, to enter his protest or approbation of the show which was sent broadcast through the building.

Opposition From Barnyard.

W. H. R. Stote came forward with the announcement that Dr. E. G. Lancaster, of Colorado college, who would serve as one of the judges of the white babies, would exhibit the purpose of the show. As soon as Dr. Lancaster attempted to address the audience, he was met with an opposing force, consisting of a carefully selected chorus from the vicinity of the barnyard. First, there was a shrill shriek from the direction of the bantam cocks, which was followed by a heavy bass voice from the head-quarters of the Rhode Island reds. This was followed in turn by a quartet of game roosters with a flourish, and then, as the judge stepped forward, the chorus of the barnyard broke out in a chorus of protest, which was continued until the judge had fully awakened.

He explained that the prize baby was not to be selected for beauty alone, but that the judges would endeavor to select the most normal child in a general way. Amongst this the babies' weight, height, teeth, and the general intelligence were taken into consideration with the age of the child, so that the appearance of the child was only a factor in determining the prize baby.

There were many handsome babies besides the winners, but they were lacking, in some particular, the general standard of the normal healthy child.

Infants Were Restless.

The babies in some cases became frightened at the starting crowd and the many faces around them, and joined in with the chorus already started. After one or two had made a start the rest of the babies found it easy enough to fall in line, and before long nearly every infant in the hall was giving out every sound in its little capacity. Some of the youngsters, in spite of their surroundings, played and sang with all their might, but the hours were long and the ceremony tiresome, even to the older generation, so that the children were easily excused for becoming restless.

In considering the white babies, Dr. Lancaster said that it was very hard to determine which baby really was the prize winner, as there were so many of the white race which should receive the prize.

After a protracted consultation, the decisions were finally reached, and the reports of both committees read to the waiting audience and expectant mothers.

# PARTY OF COLOMBIANS IS SAID TO HAVE LANDED

La Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 9.—The French steamer *Verde*, which has arrived here from Savannah, reports that Colombian stevedores have landed 1,000 men from Cartagena, near the mouth of the Atrato river (on the Gulf of Darien) to open a way to the Darien mountains into Panama, where other troops from the department of Cauca, Colombia, are said to be converging on Panama and from all parts of Colombia troops are reported to be marching or en route on the isthmus. General Reyes' mission to Washington.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian chargé d'affaires today authorized the statement that if troops from Cartagena have landed near the mouth of the Atrato river, as reported by the French steamer which has arrived at La Guayra, it is directly in opposition to the advice of both himself and General Reyes.

General Reyes' statement that the *Verde* dispatch was the first information he had received of the reported movement of the Colombian troops. He declared, however, that it is true, as stated, that such movement has taken place, it was without any orders from him. Upon coming to Washington as the special representative of the Colombian government, General Reyes temporarily relinquished the command of the Colombian army, the duties falling upon General Castro, second in command.

General Reyes confirmed the statement recently made by Admiral Coghlan in a report to the navy department that prior to his departure for Washington he gave instructions to the Colombian troops to make no hostile demonstration until he was heard from, and said that these troops were now awaiting orders, which, however, would not come from him direct, but from the government at Bogota.

Asked as to the probable length of his stay in the United States, he replied that it was indefinite. He would, he said, hold another conference with Secretary Hay in the course of the next few days.

The general has been fully informed by the president himself as to the instructions of the government of the United States respecting the isthmus. He was told by the president that as was set out in the president's message to congress, the United States had determined to maintain the independence of the new republic of Panama against all comers. While this guarantee is contained in a treaty now pending before the United States senate and is yet unratified, the administration has for the time being been acting upon the theory that the understanding is in full force.

Therefore, all necessary preparations have been made to exert whatever physical force may be necessary to protect the isthmus against any attempt of confining military and naval operations to the narrow strip of the right of way across the isthmus. It has been decided that sound military policy requires the extension of the protected zone to include the entire territory of the republic of Panama.

Consequently, no Colombian troops will be allowed to cross the frontier to Panama, or, if they cross they will be seized at the first opportunity.

News has reached Washington of the reported movement of Colombian troops toward the isthmus, but the reports come in a roundabout manner, through doubtful sources, and instead of the entire territory of the republic of Panama.

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# RUSSIAN FLEET IN KOREA

## Demonstration at Chemulpo Accompanied by Protest Against Opening Yongampho.

London, Dec. 9.—The correspondent of the Times at Tokio says that two Russian cruisers and two battleships having assembled at Chemulpo, Mr. Pavlov, the Russian minister to Korea, accompanied by the admiral commanding the fleet, held a conference with the emperor in the course of which, it is believed, he renewed his protest against the opening of Yongampho to foreign commerce.

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# EDNA WALLACE HOPPER'S TESTIMONY AGAINST DUNSMUIR

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 9.—Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress who is suing James Dunsmuir, seeking to break the will of the late Alexander Dunsmuir, gave evidence in the trial here today. She said she first knew the late Alexander Dunsmuir when a child, in the 70s. She had been sent to boarding schools by him. He treated her kindly. She went to live with him at San Francisco in 1885 and 1886.

She noticed that Alexander Dunsmuir drank excessively then. He had hallucinations and wanted to sign checks always when in that condition. She told of her life with her mother and Dunsmuir at San Francisco and of how she had been sent from school on one night to her mother. She told her mother that she

# VENEZUELA OPENS TWO PORTS TO TRADE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—The state department received a cablegram today from Mr. Russell, United States charge at Caracas, stating that the Venezuelan government had decreed the opening to trade of the port of Cristobal Colon, on the bay of same name, on the west shore of the Gulf of Paria. Mr. Russell also reports that when this port is opened the government will open the port of Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinoco, which has been closed to trade for years.

# ON THE LOOKOUT FOR COLOMBIAN TROOPS

## U. S. Cruiser Atlanta Patrolling Western End of San Blas Coast—Indians Will Be Asked to Furnish Information.

Colon, Dec. 9.—The United States cruiser *Atlanta* is still patrolling the western end of the San Blas coast and keeping a lookout for an attempt on the part of the Colombian government to land troops on the isthmus, which the *Atlanta* would at once prevent.

The *Atlanta* is also endeavoring to ascertain if the Indians know anything of the movements of troops from the interior across the frontier and if also of the concentration of Colombian troops at the mouth of the Atrato river on the Gulf of Darien. The river being in Colombian territory, the *Atlanta*, of course, could not interfere with any movements of Colombian troops there.

The report brought to La Guayra, Venezuela, by the French steamer *Verde* from Savannah to the effect that Colombian stevedores have landed 1100 men near the mouth of the Atrato river to open a way over the Darien mountains to the isthmus, cannot be confirmed here.

The movements of the *Atlanta* are entirely of a precautionary nature and for the purpose of securing information. The United States gunboat *Bunuel* left today to patrol the western end of the San Blas coast in co-operation with the *Atlanta*. It is expected that the latter vessel will return here in a day or two to report.

# MRS. GEORGI GETS FORTUNE

## Nearly a Million Dollars in Securities Turned Over to New York Woman Who Befriended Herschel.

Here is the closing chapter of the remarkable story of the will of Maximilian Herschel, an aged reclusive and ex-member of the New York stock exchange, the details of which were given exclusively to the Gazette upon the occasion of the visit of A. J. Herschel, his nephew, to this city early in November.

Securities to the amount of nearly \$800,000 have just been taken from the deposit vault in the Metropolitan Trust company, New York, by the attorneys for the heirs of Herschel and additional bonds will bring the total fortune up to \$1,000,000.

Just before he died, Herschel announced in the presence of witnesses, that he wished all his property turned over to Mrs. William Georgi, a daughter of a couple who had befriended him

# ANOTHER EXCHANGE OF SHOTS IN THE TRINIDAD COAL FIELDS

Trinidad, Colo., Dec. 9.—While a number of deputy sheriffs and clerks were driving from Herwind to Tobasco at 1 o'clock today, they were fired upon by several men hidden behind a rock and brush. The deputies and clerks jumped from the wagon and returned the fire. The shooting continued for 30 minutes, though no one was injured.

Sheriff Clark and posse were preparing to leave for the scene on a special train, when word was received that reinforcements of guards had been sent from Pueblo, half a mile away, and the ambush party fled. No arrests were made.

The trouble is said to have originated this morning when a miner came into the mine office at Herwind and became abusive. He was kicked out by a deputy and it is thought he stirred up his friends to start the difficulty.

The double funeral of Velano and Bandi, the miners killed by guards in a pitched battle at Segundo Monday night, will be held in Trinidad from the Catholic church tomorrow, regardless of the auspices of the miners union.

This being the first bloodshed since the strike began, great preparations are being made for a demonstration. Over 1,000 union miners are expected to march in the funeral parade.

The relations between the miners and guards at Segundo are still strained and trouble is expected there at any time.

# BRIEF IN DEFENSE OF THE NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY

Washington, Dec. 9.—A brief in behalf of Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Bacon and Daniel S. Lamont, appellants, with others, in the case of the United States vs. the Northern Securities company, was filed in the United States supreme court today by Attorney Francis Linde Steierson and David Wilcox. They declare that the so-called merger was entirely lawful and say: "These transactions have constituted merely in the organization of a lawful corporation of New Jersey and in the sale to and purchase by it of property lawfully salable. All acts done in relation to the organization of the Northern Securities company and to the purchase by it of the shares of stock of the railway companies and to the sale thereof by the commissioners, were expressly authorized by law. The legal effect of the transaction has been that the owner of stock in one of the railway companies has sold the same to the Securities company of the Securities company which company owns the stock not merely of one of the railway companies, but the stock of both. So that each individual who has transferred his property to the Securities company has obtained therefor something entirely different, namely, an interest in a company holding stock of the other railway companies as well. It is manifest that in the fullest possible

# MORGAN'S ATTACK ON AMERICAN POLICY

## He Charges That United States Broke Faith in Regard to Isthmian Canal and Warns Cuba to Expect Treachery.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Senator Teller concluded his speech in opposition to the Cuba reciprocity bill today and Senator Morgan also was heard in opposition to that measure.

Affected With Controversy.

Mr. Morgan took occasion to refer frequently to the Panama canal treaty and in that connection again freely criticized what he denominated "presidential usurpation." He declared that the United States is becoming affected to the core with covetousness and he said the country seemed to be quivering with doubt as to whether it should go over entirely or pursue the better course followed by our national fathers. So far as he was concerned, he would not be so mean as to yield to a temptation simply to advance the commercial interests of his state. He asserted that the United States would do as it might please with the island of Cuba, and added:

"She is now fettered to the decks of our warships as firmly as Professor Langley's airship was ever attached to his houseboat."

He spoke of the negotiation of the Panama treaty as a grotesque act, and declared that Panama had "no more right to appoint a minister to the United States than that country had to consecrate a saint."

"He came," the senator said, "as a swift-winged messenger of falsehood dispatched on his mission by the Panama Canal company."

So far as the concession made to Cuba in this bill is concerned, he said, it would not be regarded by the Cubans as anything but a serious light, whatever the result may be.

"The Cubans will not," he said, "regard it as a ludicrous act in a French vaudeville, but will accept it seriously."

Warning to Cuba.

Mr. Morgan said that Cuba would do well to give careful heed to our purposes in the legislation under consideration. They should not follow the old adage not to look a gift horse in the mouth, for in this case the gift horse is a broncho which greets them with a whinny and may send them away with a kick.

Referring to the Panama situation, Mr. Morgan said that the United States is practically at war with Colombia as the result of the fact that the president has fallen in a trap. He wanted, he said, to save the senate from this same

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## PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY MILITARY COMMANDER OF CRIPPLE CREEK

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Dec. 5.—The following proclamation was issued tonight:

PROCLAMATION.

Headquarters Teller County District, Camp Goldfield.

Victor, Colo., Dec. 5, 1902.

The district of Cripple Creek, state of Colorado, now being in possession of the military forces of the state of Colorado, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquility, enforce peace and quiet, under the laws and constitution of the state of Colorado, the colonel commanding the military forces in Teller county military district, by order and authority of the governor and commander-in-chief of the state of Colorado and the National guard of the state of Colorado, makes known and proclaims the object and purposes of the state of Colorado in thus taking possession of the Teller county military district, and the laws and regulations by which the laws of the United States and the state of Colorado will be for the present and during a state of insurrection and rebellion maintain for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States and the state of Colorado, as well as others who may have been in a state of rebellion against authority.

There exists in Teller county, state of Colorado, one or more organizations controlled by desperadoes, men who are intimidating the civil authorities and who are setting at defiance the constitution and laws of the state of Colorado, so that the citizens of said county of Teller by reason of threats, intimidations and crimes committed by lawless persons in said county are unable to enjoy their civil rights. In the judgment of the commander of the military forces holding it, it is now found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by the administration of military authority.

The military district commander therefore will cause the county to be governed until the restoration of municipal authority and his further orders, by military authority, a measure for which it would seem the previous re-

dition furnishes sufficient precedent.

All persons in possession of arms, equipments and munitions of war of any description are required to surrender same on or before 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, December 8, 1902, to the military district commander, taking his receipt for same. Any person or persons failing to surrender the said arms, equipments and munitions of war will be arrested and confined in military prisons and further punished as occasion may require.

All persons well disposed towards the good government of the county and state will receive the safeguard and protection of the military forces of the state of Colorado, and will be protected in their persons and property as heretofore under the laws of the United States and the state of Colorado.

All persons who may heretofore have given aid and solicitation to any of the heretofore-mentioned organizations, or have been in their service, who shall return to peaceful occupation and preserve quiet and order, holding no further correspondence nor giving aid nor comfort to the heretofore-mentioned organizations, will not be disturbed either in person or property except in so far as the orders of the military district commander, as the exigencies of the public service may require.

All rights of property of whatever kind will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States and the state of Colorado. All inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual vocations, all shops and places of business are to be kept open in their accustomed manner as in times of profound peace. Keepers of all public houses and drinking saloons will be held responsible for all disorder and disturbance of the peace arising in their respective places.

A sufficient force will be kept in the county to preserve order and to maintain the laws. All disorders and disturbances of the peace done by combinations and murders and crimes of an aggravated nature interfering with

the military forces of the state of Colorado will be referred to a proper authority for trial and punishment. Other misdemeanors will be subject to the municipal authority if it chooses to act. Civil causes between party and party will be referred to the ordinary tribunals. No publications, either by newspaper, pamphlet or handbill, reflecting in any way upon the United States and the state of Colorado or its officers, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the government of the United States and the state of Colorado, will be permitted, and all articles of news, editorial comments, or correspondence making reflection on or comments on the military forces of the state of Colorado or the organizations above referred to will not be tolerated.

The military forces of the state of Colorado came here not to destroy but to make good; to restore order and the government of laws in place of the passions of men. To this end, therefore, the efforts of all well-disposed persons are invited, to have every species of disorder quelled, and if any soldier of the military forces of the state of Colorado should so far forget his duty or his obligation as to commit any outrage on any person or property, the military district commander requests that his name be instantly reported to him so that he may be punished in his own wrongdoings.

All assemblages of persons in the streets either by day or night tend to disorder and are forbidden.

And finally, it may be sufficient to add without further enumerations that all the requirements of order and good government will be imposed so long as in the judgment of the Colorado authorities it may be necessary.

And while it is the desire of these authorities to exercise this government mildly, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and firmly administered as occasion calls.

Signet by command of Col. Verdeckberg.

H. H. Libby.

1st Lieut. and Adjutant of the District.

## BUT LITTLE HARDSHIP UNDER MILITARY LAW

Cripple Creek Bureau, Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 5.—A constant stream of citizens anxious to know "where they were at," flowed into the headquarters of Major McClelland, commander of the city of Cripple Creek, today.

People wanted to know whether they would require passes to go to work or to pass out of the district. There were others who were a trifle afraid of incurring the wrath of the new powers by giving a party tonight while plaintiffs and defendants who have cases in the courts, wished to know if these tribunals would be suspended. Others were anxious over business in the district which they explained had just begun to get on its feet and which they believed would be injured, while still others visited the office who did not know just exactly what they did want.

Lieutenant Young Assisting.

Major McClelland is assisted in the grand reception by Lieut. E. S. Young of Colorado Springs, who is in command of D company. Second regiment, stationed at the old city hall. A sentry paces a beat in extent the length of the city hall while another soldier is stationed at the door of Major McClelland's headquarters. Since 10 o'clock this morning, the sentry has been instructed as to the manner of answering many of the questions at the door, and requests for passes, etc., thus taking a great portion of the inquiries off the officer's shoulders. The major tried hard to explain to the visitors as to the meaning of the new innovation, always saying that the will of Commanding Officer Verdeckberg is supreme.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Colonel Verdeckberg arrived from Camp Goldfield when a conference between the colonel and Major McClelland was held in regard to the procedure of the military in the county seat. The conference lasted over an hour when the following was agreed to:

Rules Adopted.

First.—That all officers and all courts should continue to transact business as usual.

Second.—That the city and county ordinances be enforced to the letter especially in regard to closing saloons and dancing places.

Third.—That military patrols were to be placed in all business portions of the district.

During this conference they also decided on a change in the sheriff's force, and Sheriff Robert was notified shortly afterward that Under Sheriff Gaughan was relieved and Deputy Sheriff Knox Burton appointed to his office.

Another appointment was the placing of H. Wilson, adjutant of the county jail with full charge of all prisoners held there.

The removal of Gaughan was due mainly to his action in the release of Ed. Minster, who was arrested for the Stewart assault at the beginning of the strike, but released by Under Sheriff Gaughan on the excuse that no warrant had been issued or complaint filed.

## GENERAL BELL OUTLINES PURPOSE OF MARTIAL LAW

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Dec. 5.—Adjutant General Bell arrived in Camp Goldfield accompanied by J. Q. McDonald, military secretary, and Edward Verdeckberg at 1 o'clock this afternoon. General Bell went immediately in consultation with Major Naylor, who was in command during Verdeckberg's absence. He later gave out the following statement in regard to the present situation:

"MARTIAL LAW.

"Instructions for the government of armies and troops in the field, martial law, military jurisdiction, military necessity and retaliation.

"The county of Teller, in consequence of the occupancy of the military, is subject to supreme military authority and control when necessity requires and the occasion demands, and it becomes necessary to suspend in part or its entirety by the occupying military authority of the criminal or civil law and of the domestic administration and government in the occupied place or territory and in the substitution of

military rule and force of the same as well as in the dictation of general laws as far as military necessity requires this substitution or dictation. The military may proclaim that the administration of all civil law shall continue either wholly or in part as in times of peace unless otherwise ordered by the military authorities.

"As martial law is executed by military force it is incumbent upon those who administer it to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor and humanity, virtue adorning a soldier even more than other men.

"To preserve law and order is paramount to all other considerations. All civil and penal law shall continue to take its usual course unless interrupted or entirely stopped by order of the occupying military power.

"Martial law extends to both persons and property. Wherever possible martial law is carried out in cases of individual offenders by military courts under military jurisdiction which is twofold.

"Violent winds cause

FLOODS IN VENICE.

Venice, Dec. 6.—As a result of the extremely bad weather, with a violent wind which has prevailed for some days Venice was entirely under water for a few hours yesterday. At the piazza of the cathedral of St. Mark the flood rose to a height of four feet, while inside the cathedral the water was so high as to threaten serious damage to the interior and to the choir. Gondolas had to be used from shop door to shop door and the ordinary bridges having disappeared. The water gradually subsided. There is a fear that unless the weather changes there will be another flood during the night.

## Colorado College

The oldest institution for higher education in the west. Founded at Colorado Springs, 1874.

Colorado College now offers advantages of the same grade as the best eastern institutions. For information concerning courses of study, rooms and board, physical culture, etc., apply to Wm. F. Slocum, President, or Edward S. Parsons, Dean.

For information in regard to the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, inquire of George Crampton, Acting Director.

Those wishing information as to the Commercial Training, Designing, etc., inquire of Louis Sautter, Director of Art Department.

## Cutler Academy

Cutler Academy is the Associated Preparatory School of Colorado College, in which students are prepared for any American College. Address

M. C. GILL, Principal.

## CARDINAL GIBBONS ON SWEAT SHOPS

Baltimore, Dec. 6.—Cardinal Gibbons, in the course of his sermon at the cathedral today, condemned "sweatshops," and appealed to his hearers to discriminate in making purchases in favor of employers who treated their employees with justice and charity.

The text of his sermon was "Am I my brother's keeper?" and in the course of it he said:

"Many of these workers, men and women, are compelled to toil in sweatshops, where there is little space. They are overworked and underpaid. After a careful investigation I have discovered that after laboring for six days for twelve hours a day, they receive but a few cents. They are not allowed to eat or drink, and with this pittance they have to pay for house rent, food and clothing."

## WILL BE SHORT OF CASH

State University Will Suffer Because of Low Valuation of Property in State.

Denver, Dec. 5.—Gentle repartee was passed back and forth between President Daniel Baker of the State university and Deputy Auditor W. L. Sunblaw at the state house this morning.

The president of the State university called at the auditor's office today to learn why the amount placed to the credit of the institution was not as great as an estimate made some time ago.

"I don't understand why you told me that we would get \$25,000 and then only give us \$17,000," said the president of the university to Sunblaw.

"It was only an estimate," replied the deputy.

"Well, it was poor work," replied Baker.

"After this you can make your own estimates," said Deputy Sunblaw, getting warmed up. "I wouldn't have made it for you at all if Mr. Holmberg had not insisted on it."

The disputants were then taken in hand by Auditor John Holmberg, who ended the argument.

The State university will have to be conducted in a very economical fashion if it is to get through the biennial period without a shortage. It has not been paid the amount of money it expected and will receive a practically small amount in comparison to other years, when it is remembered that its mill levy was raised by the last legislature.

"Assassination—The law abhors such outrages as assassination. The sternest retaliation should follow in consequence of a murder committed. Civilized nations look with horror on offenses of reward for the assassination of humans and the dynamiting of property and consider them as relapses into barbarism."

Insurrection—Insurrection is the rising of the people against their government. A portion of it is against the officers of it. It may be confined to fear and resistance and it may have greater ends in view.

Treason—Armed or unarmed resistance by citizens of the United States against the lawful movement of the military is treason and the punishment is death.

"Every able-bodied citizen of Colorado and those who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States residing therein, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except persons exempt by law, are subject to military duty and are likewise subject to military enrollment and to pay military poll tax. The adjutant general is to keep a list of the enrollment and collection of this tax of every citizen, person, and a failure and refusal to pay the same is punishable by fine and otherwise."

"Every law-abiding citizen in Teller county and state of Colorado, if he, she, they or them, are engaged in any legitimate business, no matter what their vocation, regardless of their union or non-union affiliations and creed, shall first obey the laws of the land, those of Colorado and the United States of America included, and no one shall be interfered with or in any wise molested at any time during the day or night under penalty of military law."

"I trust that mining and ore business in the Cripple Creek district shall continue to improve and prosper and that peace, prosperity and happiness shall continue in the greatest gold mining camp in all the world as it should and shall henceforth ever be, and that it shall continue to receive the best compensation both in hours and wages in the entire country."

"Sherman M. Bell, Brig. Gen., Adg. Gen., State of Colo."

## CALL FOR THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK CONVENTION.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 5.—Secretary Charles F. Martin of the National Live Stock association issued the following call today for the national convention which is to be held here January 12 to 15 inclusive. The call is addressed to the members of the National Live Stock association and all others interested in the fostering of the cattle industry. It is expected that the convention will be attended by 1,500 guests from the various states and cattle associations, besides attracting to Portland 2,000 additional visitors.

Questions of great moment to the industry will come up for consideration and plans for developing the various branches of the cattle industry will be discussed.

The various railroads have made special reduced rates for the convention from all parts of the country.

## DOWIE WILL REDEEM ZION

HE MAKES PROPOSITION TO RECEIVERS AND CREDITORS TO PAY URGENT CLAIMS AND GO ON CASH BASIS.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—By a stroke of diplomacy John Alexander Dowie has established harmony between Zion, its receivers and its creditors in and out of court. He proposes to settle with his immediate creditors, to arrange with others on a reasonable basis, and to end the receivership. At a conference today between the attorneys representing the heaviest creditors and Jacob Newman, attorney for the receivers, Dowie showed the lawyers a statement setting forth Zion's assets and liabilities. He declared the value of Zion's stock at \$14,000,000 above all liabilities. He exhibited large orders for lace and candy. He said neither the lace nor the candy factory could supply his orders. He showed an order for 75 carloads of candy from a Cincinnati firm, and showed a draft for \$50,000 from a wealthy well-wisher, and declared he could draw for \$200,000 more on one of Zion's friends in Wisconsin.

On this showing he offered to settle all urgent claims in cash and to put Zion on a cash basis in all future dealings with the world. With his heaviest creditors out of the way he said his debts demanding immediate payment would not amount to more than \$150,000. Samuel Stevens' judgment notes for \$100,000 are not due.

Mr. Dowie's presentation of figures and his offers of settlement were satisfactory to the attorneys. His plan will be submitted tomorrow to a meeting of the receivers' attorneys and the creditors' attorneys, and it is expected will be accepted. In that event creditors will join hands with Dowie in a plea to Judge Kohlsaat to dismiss the pending litigation and permit Dowie to gather funds and cancel his obligations.

At the request of Mr. Williams, the minority leader, an hour was given for general debate, during the course of which Mr. De Armond (Dem.) criticized the numerical representation accorded the minority on the important committees. Mr. Payne replied on behalf of the majority. The greater portion of time given to debate was devoted to discussion of the tariff policy and its effects.

When the speaker brought down the gavel today upon the adoption of the motion to adjourn he merely announced that the house stood adjourned.

By the manner of adjourning the house today the extra session of the Fifty-eighth congress will expire by constitutional limitation Monday when the regular session will begin.

This eliminates the possibility of a recess between the two sessions and gives opportunity for the president to renew his civil and military appointments. Such appointments as have not been confirmed by the senate during the extra session must be renewed simply in the form of nominations, which in effect are but recommendations and do not become effective in any case unless confirmed by the senate.

This action will remove General Leonard Wood from his present rank of major general to which the senate has not confirmed him, to the rank of brigadier general which he held prior to August 8 last. It also will devote in like manner 167 army officers who were promoted respectively to fill the vacancies caused by the promotion of General Wood.

Among the civil appointments affected is that of William MacCrum as collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., who is serving under a recess appointment, the effect being to vacate his position. As MacCrum's recess appointment has thus been terminated and the situation in the senate has been

## COLORADO'S DELEGATION

GIVEN GOOD RECOGNITION BY SPEAKER CANNON IN COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS—BROOKS PLACES.

Gazette Washington Bureau, Western Union Building.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Colorado people were glad to be gratified over the recognition given to their representatives by Speaker Cannon today in announcing the assignments of members upon committees.

Congressman Brooks was given a place upon the committee upon agriculture and second place in the committee on territories. Agriculture is one of the five most important committees of the house, ranking with ways and means and foreign affairs. The place will give Mr. Brooks a chance to do good work in behalf of his constituents in forestry and other branches of particular interest to the west.

Congressman Hogg secured a place upon Indian affairs and upon pensions, both important committees.

Mr. Shafer retains his place upon the committee on public lands and coinage weights and measures, which he had last session.

The members are delighted with their assignments and believe that they have fared exceptionally well for new members. The committees on agriculture and pensions and Indians carry very large appropriations and are much sought for by members.

## SOLDIER ARRESTED FOR SELLING GUNS

PRIVATE GREY SOLD ARMS TO A MILITARY DETECTIVE WHO TOOK HIM INTO CUSTODY—W. F. CLARK ARRESTED.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 7.—Private Grey of Company K, First regiment, of Denver, tonight closed a deal to sell two United States guns. After closing the bargain he found he had sold the firearms to a detective employed by the military. The soldier was immediately arrested and was soon on his way to Camp Goldfield.

When near the old Van Fleet sampler he snatched one of the rifles from the detective's hand and struck him a terrible blow in the face with the butt of the gun, stunning the secret service man for a few moments, and made his escape.

The detective, whose name has not been learned, made his way to the camp and made his report. A squad of cavalry was immediately detailed to run down Grey.

After several hours search Grey was arrested in Victor. Shortly after 1 o'clock he was taken to Camp Goldfield and locked up in guard house. He will probably have a hearing tomorrow.

W. F. Clark was arrested by the soldier police in Cripple Creek tonight and placed in the city jail, where he is held on suspicion.

## MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH CAUSED DEMONSTRATION.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth caused an unusual demonstration today at the prison chapel. She secured 150 recruits for her prison volunteer league and spoke so eloquently that the 1,300 convicts broke through the usual Sunday rules and applauded.

## RUSSIANS EXPELLED CHINESE OFFICIALS.

London, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail's Tien-tsin correspondent says that 1,000 Russians expelled the Chinese officials from the treasury at Mukden and installed themselves in their places.

## RUSSIAN INFLUENCE MAY NULLIFY TREATY.

London, Dec. 6.—The Peking correspondent of the Morning Post says: "It is possible that the treaty between the United States and China for the opening of Mukden and Antung will be ratified immediately, but I have good reason to believe that the benefits of the treaty to the foreign trade will be nullified by Russian influence."

## VISITED MANCHURIA

United States Consul Davidson of Tamsui, Formosa, Gained Some Interesting Information in Travels.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—James W. Davidson, United States consul at Tamsui, Formosa, is here on his way home after four months of extensive travel in Manchuria, where he visited cities and towns remote from the railway. Mr. Davidson declined to express an opinion with regard to the Russo-Japanese dispute, except to repeat the belief generally entertained in the far east that Russia in return for a free hand in Korea in return for similar privileges in Manchuria. With regard to the Russian occupation of Manchuria, Mr. Davidson said:

"From personal observation I found every place of importance on and off the railroad held by Russian troops, the number of which in Manchuria, at Vladivostok is estimated at 200,000."

Admiral Alexieff denied to Mr. Davidson the reports that he intended to foster Port Arthur at the expense of Dairen, saying:

"All I want of Port Arthur is a cheap market for soldiers and sailors. I have great hopes for Dairen as a commercial and shipping center."

Mr. Davidson is of the belief that Dairen has a great future, although at the present time it is a dead city.

## NO OPPORTUNITY FOR RECESS APPOINTMENT

Washington, Dec. 5.—Speaker Cannon today completed the organization of the house by announcing the re-remainder of the committees, so when the house reconvenes Monday it will be ready to proceed at once with general legislation.

At the request of Mr. Williams, the minority leader, an hour was given for general debate, during the course of which Mr. De Armond (Dem.) criticized the numerical representation accorded the minority on the important committees. Mr. Payne replied on behalf of the majority. The greater portion of time given to debate was devoted to discussion of the tariff policy and its effects.

When the speaker brought down the gavel today upon the adoption of the motion to adjourn he merely announced that the house stood adjourned.

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Among the civil appointments affected is that of William MacCrum as collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., who is serving under a recess appointment, the effect being to vacate his position. As MacCrum's recess appointment has thus been terminated and the situation in the senate has been

such that his confirmation has been despaired of, the collectorship of the port of Charleston will remain vacant until the expiration of the next session unless the president selects someone else for this place and the nomination is confirmed by the senate.

While no official representation has been made by the senate to the house several informal conferences have been held between the Republican senators and Speaker Cannon. In these the speaker has stated that the house has no authority over executive appointments or confirmations, and that if the creation of a recess was necessary to take care of these matters the senate should have taken official action looking to the adjournment of the special session. In the absence of such a movement, the speaker said he could not interfere in any way with the expiration of the extra session by constitutional limitations.

All of the new nominations, including army and navy and civil appointments made by President Roosevelt during the extra session and which have not been confirmed by the senate will have to be renewed at the regular session. It is expected that these nominations will be retransmitted next Monday.

At the war department the officials are not quite so clear in their minds as to the exact status of the military officers whose nominations have failed of confirmation. There is a disposition to take the point of view that between the expiration of the present session and the beginning of the regular session there will necessarily be a recess, but small period of time when there is no session and during which congress is technically in recess and that it will be within the power of the president at any time after Monday noon to make recess appointments to continue during the session until otherwise disposed of.

The officials are not united yet in their view upon this point but the new nominations which are now being made out at the war department to replace those which lapsed are all to be dated at the time the vacancy occurred. It seems possible that the complex questions involved may require the decision of the attorney-general.

## GRIDIRON CLUB DINNER WAS UNIQUE AS USUAL

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Gridiron club entertained more than 160 guests at its December dinner at the Arlington hotel tonight.

The evening was replete with unique features, in which public events and the alleged ambitions and aspirations of statesmen were made subjects of burlesque and good-natured ridicule.

The initiation of three members afforded an opportunity to picture the inside of a newspaper office in which the staff discussed methods of interviewing many of the guests present. The republic of Panama suddenly appeared at the dinner, and was recognized by the Republican elephant amid the brays of the Democratic donkey.

The Gridiron club flying machine was brought in and a number of prominent guests were given an opportunity to test it, the course being to the White house but met with a mishap before reaching the goal. Moving pictures illustrated some recent events political and social.

A New York policeman appeared and placed a red light directly over the place where Leader Murphy of Tammany, and Mayor-Jesse McClelland were sitting. There were a number of brilliant and witty speeches during the evening.

Amidst the festivities, the lights were turned down and large pictures of William E. Annin and Hubbard T. Smith, members who died during the past year, were thrown on a screen, and short and impressive eulogy was delivered by Major John M. Carson, in which reference was made to the fact that Mr. Annin was once president of the club and Mr. Smith one of its valued musical members. The pictures were played, and as the club sang one of Mr. Smith's songs, the lights again flashed and the mirth proceeded.

Among the guests present were Senator Warren, Representative Mondak, and a number of prominent men of the city.

## ATTEMPT TO FLOAT THE BRITISH CRUISER FLORE

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 6.—An attempt was made at high tide today to float the stranded British cruiser Flore, but the wreckers were unable to move her. The after part of the warship had been buoyed up by means of screws and pontoons chained together, after being freed of water with large pumps and with anchors thrown out astern and with the cruiser Grifone and Egeria tugging her, the vessel was unable to move the vessel, but she would not budge.

Another attempt will be made at high tide tomorrow.

## COILS TIGHTENING

Additional Evidence Against Charles Bonter, Charged With Murder of Aged Couple at Buffalo.

## I Coughed

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured."

R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. And you will say so, too, after you try it. There's cure in every drop.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. If he knows, leave it well alone. W. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. This signature, E. W. Brown on every box. 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

## BOYD PARK JEWELRY

Jewelry and Silverware. DENVER.



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## GENERAL WOOD SHOULD RETURN.

THE Philadelphia Press in an exceedingly even-tempered and dispassionate editorial has this to say on the subject of General Leonard Wood and his present position:

"It is plain that in justice equally to General Leonard Wood and to all interests the inquiry now being made into his case by the senate committee must be of the most thorough, judicial and impartial character. His antagonists profess to seek such an investigation. His friends must now certainly demand it. The testimony of the last few days will not let the matter rest. It requires support to condemn him and refutation to vindicate him.

"It is unfortunate that any question should have arisen as to the fitness of General Wood's promotion; but since it has come it must be conclusively settled. The investigation must now be made searching and complete. This is due to General Wood himself, and if it requires his return from the Philippines to confront his assailants and to present his own case, that is better than any partial inquiry."

This sums up the case. It is becoming more apparent every day that if General Wood and his friends are to meet successfully the charges laid at his door he must return from his post in the far east, marshal his witnesses, present his facts, and plead his case on the ground. There is no longer any concealment of the fact that a vast deal of the existing opposition to General Wood's confirmation is due directly to a desire for political revenge and to professional jealousy. To meet and face such conditions it is necessary for General Wood to return to Washington. And the sooner he does it the better.

## WAR AGAINST THE MAFIA.

IT IS REPORTED that a thoroughly organized campaign has been mapped out against the Mafia and other Italian and Sicilian secret societies in the United States.

Agents of the secret service branch of the treasury department and postoffice inspectors will co-operate with the police of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and two or three other cities where these criminal organizations have ramifications, and it is proposed to terminate their lawless existence.

It is to be hoped that the attempts will result in complete success. There is no room in the United States for any organization which seeks to accomplish its ends through blackmail, extortion and assassination. License is the most deadly enemy of liberty, and the Mafia and kindred societies are doing more to overthrow freedom of individual action than all other causes of repressive legislation combined. In dealing with them there can be no compromise. They are not organizations formed for legitimate ends, they are criminal conspiracies, and as such should be totally destroyed and the ringleaders punished to the fullest extent of the law.

It is believed by secret service men that the most powerful and desperate Mafia band that has ever been organized in America exists at the present time in New York city. Its operations include a large number of most atrocious murders, kidnappings and minor crimes, as well as thousands of successful attempts to blackmail and extort money from wealthy and respectable Italians.

The first raid in connection with the present campaign took place in Philadelphia a few days ago, but the most vigorous campaign will be waged against the New York band, and it will be a war of extermination.

## NEW IDEA IN ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY scheme has recently been tested in New Jersey which is operated without the third rail or wires, poles, cables or storage batteries. It seems to be a long step in advance and though it is in a somewhat crude state as yet there is every indication that out of it may come the long sought for means of street railway propulsion.

The plan is briefly, to attach to the car a series of magnets which make a contact as the car passes over boxes which are placed in the center of the track, 16 feet apart. The car is supplied with a current by magnets, and when the latter pass over the contact they fly upward, making the contact in a flash of time. It is stated that these boxes which look like inverted saucers do not impede traffic, and are alive only at the time the car passes over them.

On its face the invention shows a marked advance over anything which has hitherto been done in the propulsion of electric cars. Each of the methods now in vogue has its disadvantages, and some of them are so expensive as to leave little profit for their stockholders. The man, therefore, who invents a method of running an electric railway cheaply and with entire safety ought to make a fortune out of it.

## "PEOPLE WITH THE PLEASANT SMILE."

A SOCIETY THAT SHOULD be formed in Colorado Springs and which ought to have a large membership might be known as "The People With the Pleasant Smile."

Nowadays, about half the people in town go around with long, gloomy faces and endeavor to convince the other half of the town that Colorado Springs is going to the bad, that business isn't good now and will never be any better.

Remarkable though it may seem, a dozen of these sad faced grumblers can throw cold water over a hundred other men who are getting along very comfortably, and are quite contented with their lot. One merchant expressed a happy thought the other day when he said that there should be less knocking in Colorado Springs for it was a good town now and was going to be better in the future.

The optimistic man is the man that does things; he is the man who looks on the bright side of life and isn't dismayed by difficulties or even reverses.

Therefore, let every one from now till Christmas, at least, join this society of "The People With the Pleasant Smile," and by the time the holiday trade is over he will find that business has been so good he will forget to have a grouse for at least a month.

## THE WORK UPON ARID LANDS.

ONE OF THE MOST important matters considered during the past year by the department of agriculture has been the experimental work upon arid or semi-arid lands. The department has gone to the trouble of obtaining seeds and plants from abroad, giving special attention to grains. A variety of wheat for use

on the drier portions of the great plains proves that a fine quality of bread can be made from this wheat and that no less than twenty mills are now using it.

The department has also secured for the alkali parts of the arid southwest, alfalfa seed from Algeria and Turkistan, and is making valuable experiments with rice and flax.

But not content with this the bureau of plant industry is busily engaged in experiments to increase not only the grazing capacity of these dry lands, but is also endeavoring to secure plants that will grow in very dry soils, and which also may be marketed at a profit.

To our mind this is a vastly more important work than the gratuitous distribution of many million packets of flower and vegetable seeds to farmers and others throughout the nation. For if it can once be proved that profitable crops can be grown in these dry regions there will then be a great influx of settlers who, after they have received their start, will no longer ask for government aid and support.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

OFFICIAL reports, of whatever nature, must necessarily partake of the character of perfunctory documents to certain extent. The president's message to congress, which is in the nature of a general manager's report to a board of directors, must include at least brief mention of a great many topics that are of comparatively little interest and yet are of considerable importance. The extended summaries of departmental affairs which formerly were included in the president's message have been left to the reports of the secretaries where they belong, and the present message in what must have been its original form was evidently not of inordinate length. Of the 17,000 words constituting the message as published in this morning's Gazette, over 4,000, or fully one-fourth, are devoted to the isthmian canal question and the Panama situation. This most important portion of the entire message is placed at the end and was manifestly added after the rest was practically complete.

In spite of its length the message is of exceptional interest and is worthy of most careful reading from beginning to end. It is replete with "Rooseveltisms" and there can be no question as to its authorship. Both in style and statement it is unmistakable. The whole message is worthy of preservation for reference, and there are numerous sentences and paragraphs well worth memorizing.

The general tone of the message is conservative. The question of labor and capital is touched upon in connection with trust regulation and the president upholds the principle which is coming to be more and more widely recognized that the paramount interests are those neither of labor nor of capital but of the general public. The president says:

"We recognize that this is an era of federation and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Hearty recognition is given the far-reaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between different corporations, as between different unions, is drawn as it is between different individuals; that is, it is drawn on conduct, the effort being to treat both organized capital and organized labor alike; asking nothing save that the interest of each shall be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing towards all."

Considerable attention is given to the matter of fraud, bribery and other public corruption. "The exposure and punishment of public corruption," says the president, "is an honor to a nation, not a disgrace." He recommends the conclusion of treaties which will make bribery an extraditable offense.

International arbitration is dealt with at length but aside from this foreign affairs are touched upon very lightly.

Among the few recommendations for specific legislation, is the appointment by congress of a commission to report on legislation for the development of American merchant marine and American commerce.

The president announces the appointment of a commission to investigate the effect of the present land laws, irrigation and forestry are dealt with briefly.

Insular possessions of the United States are dismissed with a paragraph in which it is implied that American administration is proceeding successfully.

The part of the message dealing with the Panama situation is a strong, detailed and conclusive exposition of the administration position. The bad faith as well as the utter incompetency of Colombia is set forth unmistakably. It is declared that under the circumstances the government of the United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness, amounting in their sum to a crime against the nation, had it acted otherwise than it did when the revolution of November 3 last, took place in Panama.

There is a noteworthy absence of any recommendation or appeal to congress in the matter. The history of canal negotiations is reviewed in such a way that there is but one logical course left open.

The president leaves the rest to the intelligence and patriotism of the congress.

The Colorado congressmen are to be congratulated upon the excellent committee appointments which they have secured. Congressman Brooks was placed upon agriculture and also upon territories. These are two of the most important committees of the house, agriculture being one of the first five. It has to do with forestry, irrigation and other subjects of vast importance to the west. Beyond doubt Mr. Brooks will be of marked service to his constituents while acting upon this committee. Congressman Hogg was placed upon pensions, another important, valuable and useful committee. Thus Colorado has fared very well at the hands of Speaker Cannon and may be expected to give a good account of herself.

Bradstreet's Weekly Review indicates a much better feeling in business lines even approaching optimism. Evidently the trade of the country is beginning to get the benefit of some of the big crops of the past season, and there will be a steady output of granger money from now until spring opens.

If Dowle succeeds in convincing the receivers appointed by the United States court that he is not in a condition of bankruptcy he will have to produce something more tangible than the promises with which he beguiles the faithful.

The supreme court of Minnesota has declared the sugar bounty law unconstitutional. This may be unfortunate for Minnesota, but the Colorado sugar beet industry doesn't need any "sweetening."

President Roosevelt has dictated a message apparently in supreme confidence that it would be printed throughout the country, even though it was fourteen columns in length.

## Good Short Stories

### MIXED DATES.

Four-year-old Helen has a passion for celebrating anniversaries and holidays. Her birthday in January always means a party. I said to her, "Next month is November, and that's the Thanksgiving time." She nodded eagerly. I continued, "The month after that is December, and what comes then?" "Christmas," she replied promptly. I went on, "The month after that is January, and what comes then?" She cried in triumph, "Fourth of July."—(A. W. M. in December Lippincott's.)

### A GOOD PIOUS TALK.

"Brother," said a member of the flock to the shepherd, "I wish you would drop in at my house some day on your rounds. I feel like it would do me good to have a good pious talk with you."

The pastor kindly assented to the request, and a few days later was seated in the little parlor conversing with the good lady while awaiting the return of the good man from the fields.

Suddenly there arose a great commotion at the barn. The horses ran madly about the lot, the geese cackled the loudest, chickens flew into trees and the solemn conversation at the house was interrupted by a powerful shouting: "Here, you confounded black niggers, why don't you come here and put up those cursed horses? Hurry up, I tell you, or I'll punch your miserable hides with this pitchfork. You blessed black rascal, why don't you come here?"

"Pa, pa!" shouted his daughter, running towards him. "Pa, the pre—"

"Shut up your gab, Mandy and get back in the house, or—"

"But, pa, the preacher is in the house."

After a short and very quiet interval a heavy step sounded on the porch, the front door was pushed open, and the brother came in, singing joyously:

"Amazing grace, how sweet the sound,  
That saved a wretch like me!  
I once was lost, but now am found—  
Was blind, but now I see!"

He happened to glance into the room where his guest was seated; then, with outstretched hands, he greeted him heartily, exclaiming in utter astonishment: "Why, brother, I had no idea you was anywhere about here or I wouldn't 'a' been a-singin' so."—(Bruce Craven, in Christmas Lippincott's.)

### SENT A SUBSTITUTE.

This story is told at the expense of a recently appointed supervisor of a public school in this city: One day she happened to be visiting a school where a young incorrigible was undergoing punishment for a series of misdemeanors.

The teacher cited him as the worst boy in the school—one who did anything with it. I've tried everything in the way of punishment."

"Have you tried kindness?" was the gentle inquiry of the other lady.

"I did at first, but I've got beyond that now."

At the close of the lesson the lady asked the boy if he would call and see her on the following Saturday. A boy arrived promptly at the hour appointed. The lady showed him her best pictures, played her liveliest music, and set before him a luncheon on her daintiest china when she thought it about time to begin the lesson.

"My dear," she began, "were you not very unhappy to have to stand in the corner before all the class for punishment?"

"Please, ma'am," broke in the boy, with his mouth full of candy, "don't ask me any more questions. It was Pa, and he gave me 10 cents to come here and take your jawing."—(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

### THE STAFF.

The great city papers think they are smart in having a large staff, and although we have not published ours before we shall do so to take some conceit out of the city brethren. The editorial staff of the Times is comprised of:

Managing editor, Ira Cole; city editor, I. Cole; news editor, Ra Cole; editorial writer, Hon. Mr. Cole; exchange editor, Cole; pressman, the same Cole; foreman, more of the same Cole; fighting editor, Mrs. Cole;—(Forsyth Mount.) Times.

## RECEIVES AN APPOINTMENT.

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota was unusually amused this week to receive a letter from a constituent asking for an appointment to a political office. The letter said:

"I want to be an office holder. I am not very particular as to the office. Anything within your power to confer will do me no harm."

This amused the governor that he at once made out a commission appointing the applicant a notary public and charged him \$3 for it.—(New York Times.)

### ALMOST THE SAME.

The waking hours of G. Otto Krupp were spent in thinking of schemes whereby he might get rich quick. As the owner of an eight-mile railroad he was a person of considerable local importance in the Pennsylvania-German settlement where he resided.

One morning when Mr. Krupp's brain was particularly active it occurred to him that by sending passes over his road to the presidents of the big railroads of the country he might receive complimentary passes in return. This would enable him to see something of the world at comparatively small expense, and such passes as he could not use personally he could dispose of advantageously. Mr. Krupp lost no time in getting letter-heads printed with his own name in large type as president. Then he sent "R. and A." passes broadcast and awaited results.

One hot afternoon a flushed representative of a big western road walked into Mr. Krupp's office and said he had been all over town looking for the "R. and A." railroad and could not find it. He said he was sent from Philadelphia to investigate before the company issued a pass over its line.

"It is chust outside of town—five minutes' walk," explained Mr. Krupp, suavely.

"How long is your road?" asked the railroad's representative.

"About eight miles, I think."

"Thunder! You don't expect us to exchange passes with a road like that, do you?" the representative demanded, angrily. "Why, we have eight thousand miles of road."

"Well," answered Mr. Krupp, drawing himself up with an air of offended dignity, "and didn't I send you out as long as yours, but it's chust as vide."—(Caroline Lockhart, in December Lippincott's.)

## Curious Condensations

The English statute mile was first defined in the 35th year of Queen Elizabeth. Before that time it was put down at 5,000 feet.

Farm laborers in Mexico may be employed at from 18 to 20 cents a day, though in many parts of the country they are scarce and unreliable.

Paris has no less than 1,216 classes of workmen. There are, for instance, 386 classes engaged in the chemical trade and 370 in metal industries.

At Westerholz-on-Sydl, on the German coast of the North sea, mixed bathing is allowed, and a pair of lovers became engaged while actually in the water.

The new Pennsylvania railroad bridge across the Delaware at Trenton will bring Philadelphia 20 minutes nearer New York. The total cost is \$3,500,000.

The Mexican government has reduced the import duty on ferromanganese with the view of encouraging the manufacture of steel by modern methods in the republic.

The citrus-fruit industry of Italy has been for a long time in a deplorable condition. Lemons that a few seasons ago commanded \$2.00 per 1,000 on the trees, are now hard to market at 33 cents.

The operating expenses of a bank with a capital of \$100,000 is 2.34 per cent of the loans and discounts, but the operating expenses are only 1.33 per cent if the bank has a capital of \$1,000,000 or more.

By a new Dutch process it is claimed that a moose hide can be turned into leather ready for the saddler's and shoemaker's use in from one to three days, while by following the usual method of preparation it takes about six months.

"No luck," appeared tattooed on the forehead of a burglar who was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment in Paris the other day. He said the words had been there since he was a child and had exercised an "unholy spell" on him ever since.

Female Moors are generally absolutely ignorant of their age. Among Moorish women this is a point of honor, but it is really no affectation, for as their birthdays are never celebrated in any manner the passage of the years is far less noticed than it is with us.

The Pennsylvania terminal to be erected in Manhattan will be the biggest railroad station in the world, with accommodations for handling 200,000 passengers a day, or about 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 a year. From 50 to 90 trains will enter and leave it hourly. The tunnels will be lighted and trains moved through them by electricity.

A remarkable story of the flight of a carrier pigeon comes from Salt Lake City. A pigeon recently fell off a house on the steps of a house there, and on its leg was a tiny band bearing the inscription, "J. H. K. Jr., H. M. S. Alliance." The Alliance is now on the Asiatic station, and as the bird was caked with salt it is supposed to have flown across the Pacific.

Next summer, if no new difficulties arise, will see the completion of the Simpson tunnel, and it is hoped that trains will be running by the end of 1904. Of the 12½ miles of tunnel six and one-half miles have been excavated from the Swiss side and four and one-half from the Italian side, leaving only one and one-half miles to be cut. The rate of progress averages a quarter of a mile a month, and May or June, 1904, should see the work done.

The University of Paris is to establish a bureau of scientific educational information for the use of foreigners, intended primarily for the benefit of American students. This bureau will furnish its service gratuitously to all genuine foreign students in medicine, science, engineering or physical science. Facilities will be extended in Paris, for obtaining free access to hospitals, laboratories, museums, factories, the statistical departments of technical institutions, professional libraries, etc. It is expected that the system will be in working order in the near future.

In Worcester there are 708 women who make needles and 1,044 female nailmakers.

After driving a London bus for 61 years from 1842 to 1903, James Perry has retired.

Ethnologists are of the opinion that when America was discovered there were not on the continent of North America any more Indians than exist now.

Medicine as a profession for women is constantly growing in popularity in London. Women now holding medical degrees in Great Britain number more than 500.

Official experiments in feeding hogs with corn in Alabama showed that the cost of the grain in weight was 3½ cents a pound, in Massachusetts 2 4-5 cents and in Vermont 3 1-10 cents a pound.

The demand of the British government that the two new Cunarders so heavily subsidized shall maintain a speed averaging 26 knots an hour for a season has to this date prevented the letting of the contract.

Artificial teeth and "uppers" for boots and shoes are among the new uses to which paper is being put. A substantial business in Boston is considering a proposition to take up the work of manufacturing paper hats.

The biggest gold-producing mine in the world is the Homestake, in South Dakota. The ore yields less than \$4 a ton, but is worked at small cost. The output now is over 20,000 ounces fine gold a month and will soon be increased.

Several Chinese cities have erected temples in honor of Li Hung Chang. His tomb also has the form of a temple. Two of its inscriptions are: "All countries in this world mourn him," and "He changed heaven and revolutionized the earth."

The chemists of the agricultural department have shown that ability to fix the nitrogen, which is infinitely abundant in the air, and to convert it into nitrates, is the world will enable mankind to cultivate what is practically virgin soil forever.

After plonking under a haystack a party of holiday makers near Malmesbury, France, left an empty sugar bottle standing up on the ground. The sun's rays became focused through the glass and set the stack alight. It was burned to the ground.

## Points About People

Sir Thomas Linton has to pay taxes on property in Chicago assessed at \$350,000.

Rev. Dr. Charles W. Winchester, who has accepted the presidency of Taylor University at Upland, Ind., has a long record of active service in the Methodist church.

Snead Cox, who is to write a biography of Cardinal Vaughan, says he will be greatly assisted through the very careful and exhaustive diary that the cardinal kept for many years.

Otto Ritter van Krumhaar, the Austrian nobleman and painter, has just arrived in New York to pay his second visit to the United States, of which he is an ardent and sincere admirer.

Professor Helle-Shaw of the new University of Liverpool, is about to proceed to South Africa to organize scientific education and prepare a university scheme for the Transvaal and Orange River colonies.

Miss Gail Trout of East Orange, N. J., has been appointed by the founder governor-general of the United States of the Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, to succeed Mrs. Henrietta Dana Skinner of Michigan.

Alderman George Le Glise of Newark, N. J., while tearing down an old building several days ago, discovered a silk banner which evidently has a history. The emblem, which is of orange and blue, appears to symbolize the cause of the followers of the Prince of Orange.

Count Solone Di Campello, president of 11 Circlo Italiano, of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is honorary president, has been admitted to the bar of Boston. Since he went to that city Count Di Campello has done much excellent work in a sociological way in behalf of Italian residents of that city. Before he came to America he practiced in his native land as a member of the bar of Rome.

When General Ian Hamilton of the British army was in Washington he was the guest of Major-General Corbin at the war department. One day quite a batch of letters arrived and was taken in charge by one of the brightest colored men in the war department to be delivered at General Corbin's residence. The messenger read the letters and read the addresses and commented upon them. "Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton, K. C. B.," they read. "What does K. C. B. mean?" asked one messenger. "Don't you know what that means?" replied the other scornfully. "Why, K. C. B. means 'Cat Came Back.' " Thought every niggar knew that."

Senator Quay's recently expressed idea about an Indian senator from one of the proposed new states recalls the fact that a strange old fellow used to flow through his own veins. It is of Delaware origin and those of that tribe even now regard him as one of themselves.

Mr. John Sinclair, the 15th earl of Caithness, has just been installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Brookline, Mass. The earl, as long as he lives, will be entitled to the title. A former earl willed the estate away, but the title can never be included in a will.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York celebrated their respective silver weddings on the same day last week. It is an interesting fact that while these prelates have precedence of every peer in the realm, coming next after the royal family, their wives have in all court functions, to come after the wives of the lowest knighted grooms or drunks, and while the archbishops are addressed as "Your Grace," as a duke is, the wives are only "Mrs."

The former Turkish consul-general at Rotterdam, Ali Nouri Bey, who was dismissed and condemned to 10 years' imprisonment because of his connection with the satanic journal, Duoul, is trying to get even with the sultan by bringing out a book entitled "Abdul Hamid in Captivity." He is a born Swede and spent some years in Turkey, where he married a princess, Hediye Ben Ald, the daughter of a he married a princess, Hediye Ben Ald, the daughter of a Tunisian Pasha. She is one of the leaders in the movement for the emancipation of Turkish women.

City Judge O'Connor of Utica, N. Y., who has just been re-elected by a large majority, has been ordered by the judge to be turned into leather ready for the saddler's and shoemaker's use in from one to three days, while by following the usual method of preparation it takes about six months.

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The legislative assembly of Cape Colony has adopted the Bloemfontein customs convention. The customs convention, to which the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, Natal and Rhodesia were parties, provided for a 10 per cent preference in favor of Great Britain and reciprocating colonies.

A fund is being raised in Tennessee for the purchase of the Andrew Jackson relics at the Hermitage. The Ladies Hermitage society has made the first contribution of \$200 to the fund. The relics, which are scattered outside the state are ready to purchase the relics and patriotic Tennesseans are trying to prevent their removal.

## BACK TO THE TIN PAUL

Restaurant Keepers Remove Potatoes From the Free List, and Other Things May Follow.

The exigencies of trade are compelling the keepers of downtown restaurants to stop off gratuities. Music has been omitted already. Most persons do not mind music with their meals, and so most people do not regard the absence of the cafe orchestra as a hardship. But now it is potatoes.

Potatoes are not to be served unless ordered, and, if ordered, they must be paid for. The effect has gone forth. The waiters will not hereafter ask you how you will have your potatoes, because, if he asked, you would be likely to take his question as an invitation to have something at the expense of the house.

If you want potatoes you must name them in the order. If you do not want potatoes they will not be on the menu. Even this may be borne by the waiter, but is this the end of it? Naturally, no.

If the removal of the potato from the free list is tolerated will not the precedent pave the way for a general review of the tariff? What would be more logical than that there should follow an extra charge for gravy? Meat is meat and gravy is gravy. If you order it and pay for it. This is in line with the rule laid down in New York and Boston, and we are following New York and Boston, it is said, in the matter of potatoes.

But if we want tea or coffee or chocolate must we also order cream and sugar separately and pay extra for them? How about the spoon? How, also, about the napkin? In case it happens to be stained or soiled, must we order clean ones and then order the shell, and have the bill itemized?

If we must pay for everything we order in the restaurants hereafter, are not such places going to be "monster petitions," which will be included eventually in the bill? Will it stop there? Who knows? We may be compelled finally to pay an admission fee to dine there, and fee the boy who opens it for us.

We are making progress. We are making progress around the circle rapidly toward the ham, chicken or cheese sandwich. Some risk of cold tea, and the quality of apple pie. Some no business will be profitable enough, so salary large enough to enable the average man to contribute toward maintaining the costly modern restaurant. Either he must patronize some of the old-fashioned serving food, or he must get back to the tin paul of his fathers.—(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

## PETITIONS TO BURN.

"Monster Petitions" Are Among the Elephants Which Congress Has on Its Hands.

Conspicuous among the elephants which

cover the floors on the hands of its file clerks are the "monster petitions," which well-intentioned persons gleefully submit when the opportunity offers, whatever the cause or the power addressed may be. Considerable ingenuity is exercised in producing these petitions. Some are long, some are short. The more list of names is numerous and impressive, no doubt, but it is hardly to be expected that anyone will read it over, and some of those best versed in the art of petitioning depend upon altogether extraneous points to attract attention. Sometimes enormous reels with handles are mounted on miniature floats and trundled into the capitol for all to admire. Elaborate decorations in the form of flags and patriotic designs are also popular. A great single-tax petition, presented when Tom L. Johnson was in congress, was most elaborately prepared in the form of a desk, the card of each signer being covered with a picture of a pig. One of the largest petitions in history, presented shortly before the Spanish war and devoted to the Cuban question, there was said to be 7,000,000 names. The clerks who were busily unrolling the strip on the floor and counting the number of names to the red, reduced the estimate by many hundred thousand, but the thing remained a monument, if not a drowsed public sentiment, at least to the general complacency of American legislators. The plea of the collar and cuff operatives of Troy against the reduction of tariff on this class of wearing apparel, is also well remembered for its physical proportions.

All these memorials, with numerous others, now repose in the crypt of the capitol, or in remote storerooms, with none so poor to do them reverence. The decorations have usually been torn off, the form in which the single tax petition was contained is now wanted only by the carpenter, who would like it to keep to show it in very hard legally to throw anything away and the petitions accumulate by the thousands on the floor of the capitol. The way in which the single tax petition was contained is now wanted only by the carpenter, who would like it to keep to show it in very hard legally to throw anything away and the petitions accumulate by the thousands on the floor of the capitol. The way in which the single tax petition was contained is now wanted only by the carpenter, who would like it to keep to show it in very hard legally to throw anything away and the petitions accumulate by the thousands on the floor of the capitol.

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# "HELLO," NEW YORK AND 'FRISCO, TOO!

Colorado Springs and the west will be talking with Chicago and New York over the long-distance telephone within a year, according to R. F. Morris, local agent of the Colorado Telephone company.

Some weeks ago a force of surveyors in the employ of the American Telephone & Telegraph company was in this city to investigate the advisability of running one of the lines to connect with the tolls already established.

"Colorado Springs will be on the line," said Mr. Morris yesterday, "as well as Denver and Pueblo, and most of the towns of the state will be connected through the present toll system."

Continuing, Mr. Morris said: "I do not know whether it is the present intention to run the line through to the coast, but if that plan is not included in the arrangements now under way, it will be the next step taken, and within two or three years we will be able to talk from ocean to ocean."

"The proposition of getting as far west as Colorado Springs and Denver

has been under consideration for some time, and I believe that the line will be in working order probably within a year, and in any event it will not be longer than a year and a half."

At present New York is unable to talk any farther west than Kearney, Neb., and that connection is not very good. The direct line runs as far west as Topeka, and it is from that point that the line west may be run, although it is probable it may come by way of Kansas City and Omaha, reaching Denver first and then coming south to this city and Pueblo. Again, it may run over another route and strike Pueblo first and through this city run to the north.

"Such a line as the company has planned to build will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars," said Mr. Morris, "and the directors of the company will decide on a route that will yield the greatest revenue."

The Bell Telephone and American Telephone & Telegraph companies are practically under the same management and the officers of the latter are working in conjunction with the officers of the former company all over the country.

## KNEW HE WAS BEING ROBBED AND WAS POWERLESS TO PREVENT IT

"I knew I was being robbed," said John Carrow yesterday, in telling how he had been fleeced out of \$630 by a smooth gang of confidence men in Denver, Friday.

He was the victim of the bunco-steerer arrested by the police Friday afternoon, and who gave the name of Moore. Yesterday, however, Carrow told the police that the man's name was Gage, and the information fled against him was sworn to accordingly. "Yes, I knew I was being robbed," said Carrow, "but I had no more power to resist it than a kitten. Gage would look me straight in the eyes and lay his hand on my shoulder and I did everything he said. Every time I could get away from the man's gaze for a few minutes I would come to myself, and if he had not gone into the dining car to get some lunch while we were on the road from Denver here, I would not have any money now."

Salvation in a Lunch.

"The gang took every cent I had and I would have been a fine sight by the time I reached Oklahoma if it had not been for that lunch and the action of the police here. As soon as Gage went into the dining car I began to feel better, and in a little while I was myself again. I decided that the second would not get away from me and I hunted up the conductor and asked him to look at him and see if he knew him."

"The conductor said he did, and I told him to telegraph to this city and ask the police to have a man at the depot to arrest him. When Gage came back and began to look at me again, though, I was sorry I had notified the police and was on the point of calling it off when Gage left me for a time again. He did not get me under his influence again, however, and as we pulled into the station here he went to the platform and I caught hold of him and pushed him off into the hands of the police, who took both of us to the station. Why he came here instead of deserting me at Denver I don't know, but I suppose it was to make me believe he was all right until

I had got so far away from Denver that no trouble would come to him."

The Old, Old Story.

Carrow, who was traveling east from Takoa, Wash., then told how he had been accosted by Gage at Denver, from which place Carrow said he had come originally. He said he was with Gage for some time and finally went with him to meet a friend, with whom he was finally induced to take a hand in a game of poker. He protested and said he was being robbed, but his new friends became indignant and demanded an apology. Carrow said he apologized and the game went on. Gage finally decided to back his hand, and as his friends had raised him \$600 he turned to Carrow and offered him a bogus draft as security for the loan of that amount. Carrow loaned the money and Gage mailed the supposed draft to New York with instructions to send \$630 of it to Carrow at his destination in Oklahoma.

When Gage was brought before the police he searched him and found \$107.80, which Chief Reynolds took possession of. Later the chief had garnishment papers served on himself, thus tying up the money and preventing Gage from getting hold of it again.

Got Off Easily.

Gage was brought before Justice Ruby yesterday afternoon and sentenced to 60 days in the county jail for vagrancy and given six hours within which to leave town upon penalty of enforcing the judgment. The court also decided that the money in the possession of Chief Reynolds belonged to Carrow and he was ordered to turn it over. Payment had already been stopped on the draft, and when Carrow was given the cash he left here with all his original funds.

On account of the fact that the game had been worked in Denver, the authorities here were unable to do anything with Gage, and they did all they could when they got Carrow's money for him. The Denver police said they could do nothing with Gage, notwithstanding the crime had been committed there.

## SMOOTH SWINDLER CAPTURED

Even a lawyer can be buncoed, according to the testimony of Judge J. A. Elston, who has just caused the arrest of J. Forbes at Salt Lake City for swindling him out of \$125 on a law book contract.

Forbes, says Judge Elston, came to this office several days ago and represented himself as B. M. Porman, an agent of the American Law Book company. He said that his company had a large number of cyclopedias of law that had been returned by young lawyers unable to complete their payments for them, which were being sold at greatly reduced prices.

He interested the judge in the proposition and after talking to him about the desirability of owning such books, succeeded in getting an order amounting to \$350. After a little further talk he succeeded in getting a prepayment of \$50.

The judge pictured the young man, who was very affable, as one of the best young fellows he had ever met, and when he returned the next day and asked him to indorse a draft for \$75 he obliged him and considered he was sealing his friendship with a very desirable personage.

The day following, however, he received a letter from the American Law Book company in which he was informed that a man calling himself B. M. Porman was taking bogus orders in his name.

Judge Elston then took Colonel Gilbert into his confidence and investigation on the part of the sheriff led him to discover that J. Forbes, alias B. M. Porman, was in Salt Lake City, and Deputy Sheriff George Dayton left for the capital city of Utah yesterday morning for the purpose of bringing the smooth book agent to a cell in the county jail.

## BIDDING FOR PRIZE

Action will be taken at today's meeting of Typographical union No. 82, looking to the removal of the headquarters of the International Typographical union to Colorado Springs and to the securing of the international convention in 1905.

A resolution giving the president of the union power to appoint a committee of five to take charge of these matters in the name of the union will be introduced, and as there is no opposition to either project in the union, it will be carried unanimously and the systematic work of securing these advantages for Colorado Springs will be under way.

Harry Sholten, who represented the

union at the convention held in Washington, D. C., last year, at that time proposed the name of this city as the place for the convention in 1905, and the committee to be appointed today will be given power to do everything possible to make the meeting here a reality.

The union members propose to secure a great many stereotyped views of both the interior and exterior of the printer's home building, as well as a number of the views around the city and take them to the convention which is to be held at St. Louis next year and by exhibiting them at the World's fair, hope to create a sentiment favorable to having the headquarters removed here.

## BONDING COMPANY DECLINES TO FULFILL CITY HALL CONTRACT

Final word has been received from the company on the bond of Lynn S. Atkinson denying any liability on the city hall contract, and steps will probably be taken in the near future for the letting of a new contract.

The American Bonding company of Baltimore, is on the bond and the contract contains a stipulation to the effect that the bonding company may, if it sees fit, take up the contract and carry it out. Because of this stipulation the city was communicated with by the architects of the building, and given the chance to carry out the contract if it desired. The letter recently received, however, sets the mat-

ter at rest so far as the bonding company is concerned and the city council will have to make other arrangements for completing the city hall.

Lynn Atkinson still insists that he is not responsible for the contract and claims the fact that the city council advertised for bids, thus admitting that there was no agreement with him to complete the work.

Algerman Verner, chairman of the public grounds and buildings committee said yesterday that he did not know when action would be taken looking to the interior finishing of the building, but that as soon as possible the matter would be given attention.

## CUMMINGS MONUMENT

The Printers Will Build Memorial Hall.

AT PRINTERS HOME

FUND STARTED AT MEETING LAST NIGHT - PRESIDENT LYNCH AND COMMISSIONER MAKE ADDRESSES.

A chapel meeting was held at the Union Printers home last night at which a subscription list was started and the following resolutions and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the appropriateness of the erection of a suitable monument to Amos J. Cummings, ever a staunch upholder of organized labor and a life-long member of our body, needs no appeal, and

"Whereas, two plans have been proposed: first, the placing on the Home grounds of a natural boulder bearing a suitable inscription; and, second, the erection of a memorial hall for the reception of the library of our deceased brother, so generously bequeathed to us; therefore be it

Resolved, That our votes are unanimously cast in favor of the latter plan, as combining the sentimental with the practical, and all with the financial. We trust it will not be considered impertinent to suggest that inscriptions should be made on the boulder, and that the contribution from brother to brother of a day's wage each upon the birthdays of Miers, George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, that honor in like manner, and which has been given to Amos J. Cummings which occurs on May 15 next. To this end we will willingly contribute our mite and by personally urging the plan upon the various firms with which the home residents are affiliated."

President Lynch Talks.

President James T. Lynch, who was present, was called upon for a few remarks. Mr. Lynch said in part: "The erection of a monument without a feeling of profound thankfulness for the noble spirit which prompted its erection, I am impressed with the great need of greater facilities for those of our members who need its protection in the future. But the greater question than the erection of a hall, with its proposed addition to the capacity, is its maintenance afterwards. I feel that it is a monument to the past, and down to a pebble in this region, and I have no doubt the problem will be met and solved rightly in the future by the membership at large."

Mr. Frederick Bristol, who is the commissioner of the American Newspaper association, was then introduced. He said:

"This is my first visit to the Union Printers home. On inspection of the building and its appointments, that there is not another institution which approaches it in completeness through the length of our land. It is a monument to the past, and down to a pebble in this region, and I have no doubt the problem will be met and solved rightly in the future by the membership at large."

"I came here unprepared to make a speech to you, in company with you, and I am glad to be here to adjust some differences between your organization and the one I represent. This was satisfactorily done, I believe, for all concerned. Tomorrow Mr. Lynch and myself journey together to Salt Lake City on a like errand."

Settlement of Disputes.

"Right here I would like to say that in my 40 years experience as a publisher, I have experienced a growing respect for the union of the printer. In the settlement of trade disputes we are called in to adjust any difference between employer and employee. If there are points upon which we do not agree, we act as third arbiters, and the majority decision is then binding. The spirit of amity prevails. I recently had occasion on the floor of your national convention to criticize an article in the Denver Post, and I was pursued by some bodies can be countenanced. The arbitration agreements between us are monuments of what can be accomplished if good will and character are brought to bear upon the contracting parties. Your organization has set an example worthy of emulation by all labor bodies."

Commissioner Bristol and President Lynch were warmly welcomed by Charles Deacon during their stay.

QUARANTINE IN EFFECT AT MANITOU

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE HEALTH BOARD TO PREVENT SPREAD OF SCARLET FEVER. NO CASES IN THIS CITY.

An epidemic of scarlet fever, though in a very mild form, is prevalent in Manitou. There are now known to be 18 cases, which are confined to 12 families.

Dr. J. H. Bek of the Manitou board of health has issued a notice stating that the public schools would be closed until December 28, and also requesting that Sunday schools, churches or gatherings of any kind be discontinued for the present.

The closing of the schools was a precaution rather than a necessity, and there does not appear to be any cause for serious alarm in Manitou and none whatever in this city, for there are no cases at all here.

Dr. P. G. Hanford of the Colorado Springs board of health yesterday received a telegram from Dr. C. E. Cooper, secretary of the state board at Denver, as follows: Manitou advised to close schools and prevent gatherings on account of scarlet fever."

Accordingly, action was taken by the city physician last evening placing a quarantine on Manitou.

"This does not mean that the street cars will stop running, or that other serious impediment will result," said Dr. Hanford. "It is simply a precaution taken in conformity with the rules and regulations of the board of health to such cases. For the present only one health officer will be assigned to carry out the provisions of the quarantine and he will be assisted by the authorities at Manitou."

There is no scarlet fever in Colorado Springs, nor do the authorities believe there is any probability of the epidemic at Manitou spreading.

HOLDEN IS HONORED

Colorado Springs chapter No. 6, R. A. M., elected the following officers at their regular meeting last night: High priest, A. M. Holden; king, John McCoach; scribe, Joseph M. Whyte; treasurer, L. A. Puffer; secretary, E. S. Cohen; trustee for three years, George D. Kennedy.

The chapter will hold its installation of officers at 9 o'clock on the grand high priest and other grand officers from Denver and elsewhere will be present on this occasion. The local chapter will give a banquet in their honor.

## THE MYSTERY AT DIVIDE

Investigation of Death of Donovan.

CRIPPLE CREEK CLUB

TO SECURE MORE COMMODIOUS QUARTERS SOMETIME IN THE NEAR FUTURE—AN ARREST BY GAME WARDEN.

Special to the Gazette.

Assistant District Attorney Cole today went to Divide to investigate the matter of the death of Michael Donovan, which occurred at that place Thanksgiving. After investigating the conditions the official is of the opinion that if Donovan fell from an embankment as was claimed by a train he was assisted to the place where he perished, or in other words that someone was with him after he received the injuries which resulted in his death.

From the condition of the man as shown by the autopsy and the evidence at the coroner's inquest, there is a very strong case against someone and in all probability it will be laid at the door of Joseph Arnold, who was with the man upon the day of his death.

The latter has told conflicting stories as to his whereabouts on the evening before Donovan was found, but is now in the county jail waiting until further investigation has been made.

New Club Quarters.

The Cripple Creek club, one of the leading social organizations of the city, is seriously considering the removal from the National hotel and seeking a more commodious location elsewhere. The directors of the club have been for some time contemplating up-town quarters where it would be possible to inaugurate sleeping apartments, a cafe, etc., which it cannot conveniently locate at its present location. By the action of the hotel management in making a demand for greater rent compensation, it has been hurried to greater activity as a raise in rent is not agreeable to the club who will probably practically wipe out and Colorado Springs will in many respects be but a suburb of New York city.

A prominent mining man said yesterday that the value of such a project in Colorado Springs is inestimable. While the cities east of the Mississippi have been connected by long distance 'phones for a number of years such a thing has been almost beyond the hope of Colorado. Now that the project is actually announced the business interests of the west can begin to look forward to a more prosperous era and the people generally can look forward to a greater upbuilding of the western country, which is as yet an empire untouched."

Arrested by Game Warden.

Sam Vidler, deputy game warden for the district, today arrested Charles Clendenny for infringement of the game laws. He was brought to this city and placed in jail, where a charge will be lodged against him later.

Appraisers.

H. L. Shepard, W. H. Griffith and W. F. Little were appointed appraisers today by Judge Seeds upon petition of receiver C. B. Conrad of the B-Metallic company. They will be to appraise the assets of the defunct bank and report to the district court within two days.

## ATKINSON GETS MONEY

Another Payment on City Hall Contract.

## MEETING OF COUNCIL

The business transacted by city council last night was chiefly routine, being confined mainly to the reading of ordinances and the allowing of bills.

In the absence of President St. John, Alderman Patton presided.

Alderman Patton made his report on the installation of the police patrol boxes, stating that the system, while not as satisfactory to him as the game-well system would have been, was an improvement. Mr. Patton also recommended that John Voorhees, the contractor, be paid \$1,500 on his account, leaving a balance of \$1,000 until the system is completely installed.

J. H. Knapp of the Doves and Poultry show association was present and asked that the council appropriate \$100 for the rent of the building for the coming show of the association, but the motion made by Alderman Verner to comply with the request was lost.

The right of way deed for the new sewer extension as prepared by Engineer H. L. Reed was approved and ordered placed on file.

City Hall Contract.

The 21st payment on the city hall building contract, amounting to \$2,500, was ordered paid to Contractor Lynn S. Atkinson, the council considering it advisable to comply with all provisions of the city hall contract, and to pay the amount of \$2,500, notwithstanding the avowed intention of Mr. Atkinson not to complete the contract for the interior work.

An ordinance for the improvement of the city hall building, under the supervision of the city engineer, was read and was laid over until the return of President St. John. The ordinance as read was the original undercrossing ordinance with the Kiowa street undercrossing eliminated. The latter undercrossing will be required of later.

Sent to Printer.

The ordinance recently referred to the police committee governing peanut, popcorn and candy wagons and tumblers stands, was ordered sent to the printer.

The ordinance defining the duties of the fire chief and making him city electrician, the revised liquor ordinance of the board of health, and the ordinance for the moving of houses, were passed.

When the council adjourned, it was till Friday evening.

## No Dessert More Attractive

Why use gelatine and spend hours soaking, sweetening, flavoring and coloring when

Jell-O

produces better results in two minutes! Everything in the package. Simply add hot water and set to cool. It's perfection. A surprise to the housewife. No trouble, less expense. Try it today. In Four Fruit Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry. At grocers, 10c.

## WILL OPEN UP THE WEST

Comment on the Long Distance Phone.

A COSTLY ENTERPRISE

LARGE WIRES AND TALL POLES WILL BE NEEDED TO CARRY A SUFFICIENT CURRENT FOR SOUND WAVES.

The announcement in the Gazette that Colorado Springs will be connected with New York, Chicago and the larger cities of the east by long distance telephone within a year or a few months more has awakened considerable interest among the business men of the city.

A better system of communication with the financial and business centers of the east has long been needed by Colorado Springs and the other cities of the west and with the announcement made yesterday this improvement seems now to be a reality.

When the enormous cost of such an enterprise is considered the magnitude of the proposed plans is realized. The poles throughout the entire system will have to be much larger and higher than the poles used on the local lines and the wires will be several times as large.

A strong electrical current is needed to convey the sound waves the many thousand miles between here and New York city and the larger wire is needed to carry this current. The electrical currents diminish through resistance which can only be offset by the use of large wires and tall poles which carry the wires high above the earth.

With the installation and operation of the long distance 'phone, however, the mining industry of the west has been placed in direct communication with the financial centers of the east where many of the stockholders and managing directors live and the owners will be in closer touch with the operation of their properties.

The general merchants and manufacturers will be benefited in a like manner and the distance that now lies between the east and the west will be practically wiped out and Colorado Springs will in many respects be but a suburb of New York city.

A prominent mining man said yesterday that the value of such a project in Colorado Springs is inestimable. While the cities east of the Mississippi have been connected by long distance 'phones for a number of years such a thing has been almost beyond the hope of Colorado. Now that the project is actually announced the business interests of the west can begin to look forward to a more prosperous era and the people generally can look forward to a greater upbuilding of the western country, which is as yet an empire untouched."

## ANXIOUS TO BEGIN SENTENCE IN PEN

NOW THAT HE IS "UP AGAINST IT," FORBES WANTS TO GET TRIAL OVER WITH AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

"I'd like to start for Canon City today," said M. J. Forbes at his preliminary hearing yesterday morning before Justice Ruby. Forbes, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, and he is anxious to be sentenced so that he can begin the service of his term in the penitentiary as soon as possible.

A. E. Elston, a Canon City attorney, on a law book deal some days ago and the sheriff succeeded in getting him arrested at Salt Lake, from which place he was brought to this city. He pleaded guilty, but this time he was forced to morning, and was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$1,000 and in default of bond was sent to the county jail, where he will remain until his plea of guilty is acted upon in the district court and he is forwarded to the penitentiary.

Forbes has been operating under a number of aliases. He has been known as J. F. Ford, E. M. Fowles and B. M. Forman. He is about 32 years of age and claims that whiskey has been the cause of his downfall. He is wanted in several states, including New Mexico and Arizona, on similar charges.

## CLEVELAND MAN DEFEATED HART

## COMBINATION LEG-LOCK 3-4 NELSON AND BACK HAMMER DID THE TRICK IN ELEVEN MINUTES.

Sam J. Davis defeated "Bud" Hart in the Walcott opera house, Colorado City, last night, before a rather small crowd. The match was catch-as-catch-can, and was held under the usual conditions of a hold barred, for two out of three falls.

Davis won the first fall in four minutes, by a double arm lock from a roll. After a short rest the men went at it again and this time Davis was forced to work considerably harder to score a fall. Davis was unable to get a double Nelson on Hart because the latter was too limber and the hammer lock was not effective for the same reason.

Hart was on the defensive the greater part of the time, and in the second heat got out of some pretty tight holes in good shape. Davis soon got him with a combination leg lock and back hammer, and Nelson and back hammer, and scored the second fall in 11 minutes.

McFeynolds acted as referee. Davis says he will meet a well-known Cleveland man in that city next month.

## A MERRY CHASE

## Hunting Party Went in Quest of Sport Yesterday and Succeeded in Running Down Coyote and Rabbits.

A party of hunters composed of Mr. Walter Scott, Mr. McKenney of Philadelphia, the Misses Crosby, Miss Hunt, Mr. A. B. Nichols, Mr. C. E. Whitney of New York and Mr. P. H. Harrison enjoyed a private coyote and rabbit hunt yesterday. The hunt was given by Mr. Scott in honor of Mr. McKenney, who is the guest of Mr. B. C. Allen, and the party succeeded in getting one coyote and two jack rabbits.

The chase was led by Mr. A. B. Nichols and his grayhounds and the race for the coyote was an exciting one. Kenyon was to have led the chase, but, as a member of the party stated last night, "got cold feet."

Another big hunt is scheduled for Christmas day. The party will leave the El Paso stables about 7 in the morning, together with 50 experienced dogs.

The delinquent tax sales will begin in the office of the county treasurer this morning. The sales will continue for several days and unless the taxes on the property are paid it will be disposed of to the highest bidder. The hammer will be used by County Treasurer C. E. Follen will have charge of the sale, and all the preliminary deeds or certificates will be made out and signed by him.

## Fifty Years the Standard

# DR. PRICE'S CREAM



# BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

## TO HONOR GENERAL PALMER

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of President Stocum, for the purpose of organizing the Colorado branch of the American Institute of Archaeology. Dr. H. W. Callahan of Boulder made an address, in which he explained in detail the character of the institute and the advantage to Colorado of undertaking work among the cliff dwellers here, and that the policy of the society was to further in every possible way the efforts of other organizations working to similar ends.

The institute has about 1,200 members, and this, with the membership fee of \$10, gives the society an income of \$12,000, which is appropriated in the field where the demand seems to be the greatest.

Dr. Stocum was asked to appoint a committee to undertake immediately the work of securing members. The local branch will then elect a vice president of the state association and a local secretary. These officers will meet in Denver the latter part of the month with officers from Denver, Pueblo and Boulder, and the state organization will be formed, at which time a state president will be elected.

Among the Colorado men who have been mentioned for the office of president are General Palmer, ex-Governor Grant, Chief Justice Campbell and ex-Governor Adams.

The committee which Dr. Stocum has been asked to select will be appointed immediately.

## MRS. DECKER NOT OUT OF THE RACE

## CHOICE OF COLORADO CLUB WOMEN FOR NATIONAL PRESIDENT DENIES REPORTS CIRCULATED ABOUT CANDIDACY.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker has not withdrawn her name as candidate of the Colorado club women for the presidency of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

"The report that I have withdrawn is not authorized," said Mrs. Decker today.

She cannot account for the rumors that have been given publicity regarding anonymous letters affecting my candidacy. I have no knowledge of them, and can say there is not the slightest truth in the statement that I have given up my candidacy for the presidency of the national federation."

Stories have been persistently circulated lately to the effect that anonymous letters are about explaining objections to Mrs. Decker's candidacy, but, so far, no one has been found who has actually seen them.

Twice, Mrs. Decker has declined the national candidacy: first, at the Denver biennial, when she would not consider it because the club women of the state were the hostesses; again, at Los Angeles, she declined in favor of Mrs. Denison, the vice president, who aspired to the presidency of the office.

## MONUMENT PARK

According to M. V. Weir, who is assisting Charles Leavitt, Jr., of New York, the landscape engineer for Monument park, the contract for the first portion of the work will be let today. Mr. Weir states that he has submitted the totals of the bids to General Wm. J. Palmer, and that the amount is consistent with the original estimate of Mr. Leavitt.

Mr. Weir has men at work on the project already, surveying the land and marking out the area to be improved, and formal work will be begun on the immense enterprise within the next few days.

## THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE ROUTE TO ALL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

The Only Line Passing Through Salt Lake City Enroute to the Pacific Coast.

## THROUGH SLEEPING CARS







# President Roosevelt's Virile Message to Congress

fill in the end by degrees attain; and the caution and moderation shown in developing them have been among the leading reasons why this development has hitherto gone on so smoothly. Scrupulousness has been a mark in the choice of governmental agencies, and the entire elimination of partisan politics from the public service. The condition of the islands is in material things far better than ever before, while their government, intellectual, and moral advancement has kept pace with their material progress. No one people has benefited more than the Philippines by taking possession of the islands.

General Land Office.



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